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NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

(Part 1)

Roscoe W. Brown.
Feb 8th 1940

(Sec D)

GALFORDS CREEK:- Galfords Creek , the head waters of Sitlington Creek from Glade Hill Eastward have been locally known as Galfords Creek from the very earliest settlement of of this region of Pocahontas County , Thomas Galford settled on Galfords Creek then called Sitlington Creek, about the year of 1782, was a tax payer at the date . The Pioneer Thomas Galford secured a Land Grant of 154 Acres of land situate on Sitlington Creek , bearing date of 1794 , and is now the same land, owned by Wade Galford and Charley Wilfong, on Galfords Creek East of Glade Hill; There is a tradition that handed down among the Galford decendants that the pioneer Thomas Galford , gave a Bear Trap for his first homestead on Galfords Creek, this could have happened in the way of barter , and no record made of the transaction.

Galfords Creek has two branches , known as Right hand prong, and Left hand prong ; The left hand prong is known as the Big Spring Branch of Galfords Creek, which gives rise in a very large Gravelly Spring , known as the Big Spring; This Spring is situated at a very high altitude, in the Alleghany Mountains between the Ramshorn mountain, and the Guinn Ridge .

The main Galfords Creek , or Right hand prong, has a total length of 6.1 miles , with a total fall of 1125 feet, with a rate of fall per mile, of 184.4 feet per mile, and has a drainage are basin of 8.65 square miles .

The Left Hand Prong known as the Big Spring branch has a length of 3.2 miles , with a total fall of 1250 feet, with a rate of fall per mile, of 390.6 feet, and has a drainage basin area of 2.48 square miles.

The Virgin forest of the Galfords Creek was taken out by the North Fork Lumber Company, and the Raywood Lumber Company , in the year of 1926. The Galfords Creek was heavily timbered with the famous Hemlock trees, which kept the sunshine from the stream , and thereby made it favorable for the Mountain Brook Trout, which infested its waters clear to the head spring .

Some of the first settlers on upper Galfords Creek was Ludy Taylor ., and Samuel Posten who had settled on the lands that was later occupied by Richard Hudson The name " Galfords Creek" was so named by the early settlement made by the pioneer Thomas Galford, and the historical incident that happened in his family, which was the primary cause, in naming the branch "Galfords Creek."

The Story in brief, as follows:- It is a matter of authentic history, that Thomas Galford was living with his family on what is now Galfords Creek, when the Indians were still making raids throughout the country. His daughter Elizabeth 14 years of age was sent on an errand and was never heard of afterwards ; word was sent to all the settlers far and near , and vain search was made ; while searching along the creek thinking she had fallen in the water and drowned, they found a large Indian trail , the tracks of the girl, some bits of cloth, and other signs which gave evidence that Elizabeth had been captured by the Indians. The trail was followed till it became so obscure that, the idea of recapturing the girl was given up for the time. A few month subsequently Thomas Galford with a man by the name of Samuel Gregory , went on through to the Indian villages in Ohio but found no evidence of the missing girl. There is a tradition , or true story, that upon their return, they captured two fine horses from the Indians , add knowing that they would be followed, by the Indians, returned on their own trail, and in ambush shot two or three of the Indians , which put a check on the pursuit, and then by travelling all night made their escape back home. The ornaments and bracelets, were taken from the Indians , which was burned when Thomas Galford Junior, lost his house by fire . The captured horses were two fine stallions , the Bay was called " Buck Rabbit" and the other " Irish Grey." Buck Rabbit was sold to John Bird , the ancestor of the Bird relation of Highland County . The other was bought by John Harness a trader from Staunton (SEE Prices History for this note)

The fact that Elizabeth Galford was captured by the indians , is an authentic historical fact, It is one of the tragedies common among the early settlers of the Greenbrier valley, while this incident occurred more than one hundred and fifty years ago.

- and as long as Galfords Creek will ripple on toward the sea, placidly, with its eternal scheme of nature, it will serve as a marker or monument to perpetuate the memory of the capture of Elizabeth Galford by the Indians.

STONY RUN;- Stony Run is the largest branch that flows into the Galford-Creek, it has an entire length of 3.3 miles with a total fall of 1400 feet and has a fall of 442.2 feet per mile, with a drainage area basin of 4.30 square miles.

The Warn Lumber Company built a standard gage Railroad up Stony Run and crossed the Allegheny Mountain at the head of Stony Run and went down on the waters of the Ruckman Draft in Virginia and hauled quite a lot of timber from the South of the Allegheny Mountain to the Lumber Mill at Raywood near Sitlington, The undertaking of hauling timber across the Allegheny and keeping up the Railroad was a very expensive undertaking, and the project was abandoned leaving much of the virgin forest on the South side of the Allegheny mountain.

Where the Railroad crossed the Allegheny Mountain at the head of Stony Run, the elevation is near about 4000 feet.

The water of the Stony Run is clear as crystal and was ice cold before the virgin forest was taken out; The bottom land of the Stony Run is very rocky, and at the mouth of the Run where it flows into Galfords Creek it is completely covered with small creek worn stones, and thereby it has been called STONY RUN for many years.

THORNEY BRANCH- The Thorney Branch: is a small branch that flows into the Sitlington Creek West of what is termed as Galfords Creek, and gives rise near the divide of the waters of Rosin Run . The Thorney Branch has an entire length of 3.8 miles with a fall of 450 feet, with a fall of 118.4 feet per mile, and has a n area of a drainage basin of 1.78 square miles .

The Thorny Branch valley was origionally covered with the famous White - Pine ,timber . The virgin White pine was taken out by the Sliding system about the year of 1890. The slide was built by hewing one side of the logs and pening them down to a short log forming a V shaped gutter for the logs to side in , the team of horses was hitched to the rear log which was called a bumper, about 25 or 30 logs would be rolled in the slide each being seperated a few inches or feet , by the use of a Trail Bar; The slide would be well watered , by the use of a water barrel which was run over the Slide before the logs were rolled in. Sliding was done in freezing weather, The Bumper log in the rear was hauled by a "J" Grab so that if the trail ran away the team would be free from entanglement.

The Thorney Branch, received its name from the many thorn trees that grew on the branch, and the variety that seemed to grow most abundantly was the "Dotted Thorn" which can be identified by the large red or yellow fruit which gives it a very attractive appearance in the fall. Some times the tree will grow 35 feet in height ,with a diameter of 8 to 14 inches, The trunk is thick and short, and the crown id very broad and flat-tpped.

The Bark is grey with thin scales on old trunks and the branches are covered with straight thorns which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

The Leaves are alternate, simple, tapering at the base, almost blunt pointed at the apex and irregularly serrate or sometimes lobed.

The Flowers appear in May and June and are white. The fruit ripens in the fall

The Wood is heavy, hard, and close grained. This tree prefers rich sandy soils of mountain boriers and grows in thickets. It is a common tree of high elevations and is of no importance commercially.

SHOCK RUN;- Shock Run is that branch of Sitlington Creek that flows on the North-East side of the Michael Mountain and connects with Sitlington Creek near the Gap at the North-East end of Michael Mountain .

This Branch was formerly called Buzzards Creek , for about 100 years. Ruben Buzzard the progenitor of all the Buzzards of Pocahontas County settled on this Branch and the most of his children settled on this Branch or very near to it, and the vicinity was locally known as "Buzzards Roost"

The State Highway passes through the BuzzardCreek Valley and in the hay harvest time , hay SHOCKS may be seen by the thousand , and some folks passing through nick-named the Branch, "Shock Run" in correspondence of the many Hay Shocks that could be seen in the meadowe, tha name seems to cling to the the Run , which was locally known as Buzzards Creek.

The Shock Run or Buzzards Creek Has an entire length of 3.9 miles with a total fall of 1380 feet, with a fall of 358.3 feet per mile , and has a drainage area basin of 10.65 square miles .

This Valley is a fine farming section, and has been well adapted to fruit raising, and there is plausible reason for believing that the largest apple tree in Pocahontas County, and it may be even in West Virginia, may be seen near the place where Reuben Buzzard built his frontier home. It measures three feet and six inches in diameter . the branches were about 40 feet long. Seventy five bushels have been gathered from this tree at one time. (See Prices History of Pocahontas County concerning this large Apple tree.) This Branch should continue under the name of Buzzards Creek in honor of the old Pioneer Reuben Buzzard which bore his name for a century or more .

NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas Counth)

Roscoe W.Brown.

(Part 1)

Dec 13th 1940.

(Sec D)

The North Fork of Deer Creek , or (North Fork Creek) as the name is applied to the branch , is incorrectly named , the name does not mean any thing whatsoever, The branch of Deer Creek called North Fork Creek is the east branch of Deer Creek and is not the North Fork as has been named .

The North Fork of Deer Creek (or the origional Warwicks Creek) was at first named "Cartmills Creek " in honor of Thomas Cartmill who had secured a patent or land Grant, from the Commonwealth of of Virginia for 358 acres of land bearing date of June 13th 1780 while under the regime of Augusta County.

This tract of land is situated between the " Mine Bank " and the Eastern part of the town of Greenbank including the mouth of Rosin Run and is the first survey of land taken up on the North Fork Creek adjoining the Warwick lands

This branch of Deer Creek was called Cartmills Creek for a period of twenty five or thirty years from 1780 till about 1810 as shown in giving the local description of the lands situated on the waters of Cartmills Creek.

Thomas Cartmill was a Revolutionary War vetern and was sworn in as a Captain of The Virginia Militia on May 11 th 1780 (It should have continued under the name of Cartmills Creek .) The North Fork Creek is cold and clear as crystal , has been infested with the famous mountain Brook Trout, the stream has an entire length 11.8 miles and an area of drainage of 29.48 sq miles , a total fall of 1570 feet from the source to the conjunction of Deer Creek proper with a rate of fall per mile of 131 . 9 feet .

The facility for water power mills on the North Fork of Deer Creek has led to the establishment and erection of several Water power mills on the Creek , Viz. The mill of the Pioneer Wooddells, in Greenbank ; And Dr. J.P. Mocmau mill, and Patrick Bruffey, and Uriah Hevener Sr,mills, on the site of the North Fork-Milling Company, Soloman Conrad mill. R.J.Browne mill at the mouth of Sutton Run Time , decay, and fire have destroyed all the water power mills located on the North Fork Creek.

(Hellebore Run)

The Hellebore Run is a branch of the North Fork Creek , that flows due North a distance of 3.25 miles with a fall of 950 foot with a rate of fall per mile of about 292.3 feet.

The Hellebore Run was named from the numerous Hellebore plants that grew on the run , especially on the head of the run , where the plants grew mostly in the damp and wet parts of the narrow bottom .

The Hellebore Run section was first developed by Jacob Hevener Sr of Hightown Virginia, a cattle raiser who had secured a land grant or patent of 650 acres bearing date of 1838 and later other tracts adjoining, situated on the Allegheny mountain , Hellebore Ridge , and Hellebore Run, and employed John Spencer as a tenant to clear the lands and herd his cattle, horses, and sheep, that he ranged on the Allegheny mountains, now called the Hellebore Ridge grazing farm (but now in possession of the U.S. Forest Service) About 1000 Acres of the Hellebore Run section was fenced up by falling down the trees .

The shining plaited leaves of the Hellebore plants put forth so early in the spring , and was so tempting to the young cattle, that they would eat the young Hellebore which is very poisonous , and would die from its poisonous effect, and from this fact that John Spencer the pioneer of the Hellebore Run , spent much of his time in the spring of the years cutting out the poisonous Helleber plants and thereby he gave it the name of Hellebore Run, and the Hellebore Ridge , one of the highest points in the State of West Virginia , received its name from the Run , whis is situated on the south west side of the Run .

The plant from which the Hellebore Run took its name , is of the Lily family, and called American White Hellebore; Indian Poke; and Itch Weed; . It is a native of West Virginia. The Flowers, Dingy, Yellowish or white green, growing greener with age.

1 inch or less across, very numerous , in stiff- branching, spike-like , dense-flowered panicles. Perianth of 6 oblong segments ; 6 short curved stamens; 3 styles .

Stem : is stout, leafy 2 to 5 feet tall . Leaves : Plaited, the lower ones broadly oval , pointed 6 to 12 inches long; parallel ribbed, sheathing the stem where they clasp it ; with the upper leaves gradually narrowing; the leaves among the flowers are small.

It preferrs to grow in Swamps, Wet Woodds, and low Meadows , and blooms between the months of May and July. And grows in the South Eastern part of t the United States . The Name of Hellebore Run and Hellebore Ridge for some unknown reason is incorrectly spelled " ELLEBER " which appears in the Geological Survey records of Pocahontas County, and the Topographical Surveys of U.S. F.S. (Should be spelled "HELLEBORE, ")

The Griffin Run , a branch of the Hellebore Run , is a small branch 1.6 miles long , with a fall of 875 feet , with 546.8 feet fall per mile and has a drainge area of 2.53 square miles.

This Branch is very rough and narrow and the mountain sides are very steep and rough but is productive. The Griffin Run for many years was called Cherry Run , until about the year of 1892 when an old mountaineer by the name of Riley Griffin , who wished to live far back in the mountains, among the wild animals , and and wild game , and game fish of the mountain streams, and enjoy the fastness,and solitude,of the virgin forest of the Allegheny Mountains, and secured by Deed a tract of land on the branch now called Griffin Run ; The land he owned was very steep almost up on edge.

By much persistence he built up a home , reared a large family, made lots of money, and always carried it in his stocking leg or boot leg, he lived sumptuously; Wild Turkey, Venison, and Bear meat was a common article of food upon his table,; He was instrumental in having the Board of Education of the Greenbank District to erect and mantain a Rural School on the Griffin Run for the benefit of his own family and for the benefit of the folks on the head of the North Fork (Which was called the Griffin School)

When the North Fork Lumber Company , was cutting out all the virgin forest of the North Fork Creek and vicinity Griffin became much displeased and because he could not roam through the virgin forest , and shoot squirrels from the mammoth white oak trees , sold out his property , and left the country never to return .; but the Branch will always carry his name ; Hence the name Griffin Run.

The U.S. Government now owns all the lands on the Griffin Run and the Hellebore Run also the head waters of the North Fork Creek.

(BLOCK RUN)

Block Run is a small branch of the North Fork Creek 3.25 miles in length and and has a total fall in feet of 1085, and a rate of fall per mile of 293.2 and a drainage area of 2.92 Sqare miles.

The Block Run has its source near the Top Allegheny Battle Field, and flows in a southernly direction to unite with the North Fork Creek

This Branch has been quoted as " Black Run " in the U.S. F.S. Maps. But it is locally known as "BLOCK RUN" and receive the name from the fact that about the year of 1840 Jacob Yeager and his son John Yeager had erected an Up and Down water power Saw mill, below the forks of Block Run , they built a dam across the run with stones which was a complete piece of masonry the wall was about 13 feet high and 200 feet long; the inside was filled with clay , at about an angle of one to one and a half,; When the dam was full of water it covered an acre of ground

When the gate was closed to fill the dam , to run the mill, the run was completely Blocked , The Yeager Mill Dam Blocked the Run , hence the name Block Run.

NATURAL SETTING, CHAPTER THREE: (Pocahontas County) Roscoe W. Brown

Roscoe W. Brown

May 8th, 1941

(Part 1)

(Sec D)

THOMAS CREEK . Thomas Creek gives rise near the water shed of Thorny Creek near the site of the Senica C.C.C. Camp ~~and flows~~ , and flows North to connect with the Sitlington Creek 1½ miles East of Sitlington,

It has a meandering length of 6 miles with a total fall of 900 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 150 feet. and has ~~has~~ an area of drainage basin of 8.97 square miles.

The Thomas Creek water drainage basin, was mostly covered with the famous white pine trees, which was cut over, and operated about the year of 1885.

The Senica State Game Forest is situated, to the South and North-West , and the State Game and Fish Commission, has erected their care keepers home , near the head of this branch .

Thomas Creek was first settled by the decendants of the pioneer John Mc Laughlin and William Mc Laughlin, about the time of the formation of Pocahontas County, whose decedents were among the most popular and prominent citizens of Pocahontas County and were natives of Ireland.

Robert Dunlap, McCutchan; settled on Thomas Creek in the year of 1826. Far and near this family would attend religious worship , the weather be what it might . For years Greenbank , eight miles away , and Huntersville twelve miles away, were the ~~nearest~~ nearest points of the church service of their preference.

Thomas Creek received its name from an old pioneer by the name "Thomas", who had settled for a time on the head waters of the creek,; of whom little is known, but as long as the branch continues to flow, it will perpetuate his memory.

Some folks are of the opinion that it was named after Thomas Hatten who owned land near the mouth of Sitlington creek.

MOSES SPRING RUN. Moses Spring Run flows in to the Greenbrier River , opposite the site of the Raywood Lumber Town, 2 miles south of Cass.

It has a total length of 2.9 miles, and a fall of 474.1 feet per mile , with a drainage basin area of 1.86 square miles. It is situated on the west side of Greenbrier River and gives rise in one of the most copious, and beautiful Springs in Pocahontas County, - is near the residence of the late Joe McLaughlin about 2 miles west of Cass ,

The Moses Spring Run received its name from on of the very first settlers of Pocahontas County, It is a small branch ,of pure clear, cold water but carries with its name , and the incident that brought about its name, one of the thrilling incidents , that was common among the pioneers , and Indians of the Greenbrier Valley,.

Moses Moore settled on Knapps Creek about the year of 1770 , and during the first years of his pioneer life, in the region of Pocahontas County , he spent much of his time hunting and trapping on Back Alleghany, and the upper Greenbrier River , and the vicinity of Clover Lick .

He was a close observer of Indian movements, and would make careful search for Indian signs before resuming operations, as the hunting seasons returned. The usual place for the Indians to cross the Greenbrier River , in the hunting grounds of that region, was at a narrow place in the river, narrow enough for the Indians to vault with a pole . He would take notice accordingly which side of the River the vaulting-poles would be on , and acted accordingly. Finally the Indians seemed to have found out his strategy, and thereupon vaulted the narrow passage, and cunningly threw the poles back on the other side. This threw the hunter off his guard. It was Saturday; he set his traps, looked after deer sign , and arranged his camp.

It was the hunters purpose to pass the Sabbath at his camp in quiet repose, and devotional reading of the Bible, he always carried with him for company . He had put a fat turkey to roast about daylight , and was reclining on a bear skin reading a lesson from the Bible ,preparatory to a season of meditation , and prayer,

before breakfast , a habit so characteristic of the Scotch- Irish at that period of time. He was interupted by the breaking of a stick, and upon looking intently and steadily in the direction whence the sound seemed to have come, he saw five or six warriors aiming their guns and moving cautiously upon him.

Seeing there was no chance to escape, hemmed in as he was, he threw up his hands and made signs for them to come to him. he put the turkey before them and made signs for them to eat. By gestures and guteral grunting, they gave him to understand that they would not touch it, unless he would eat some first. He did so, and thereupon they devoured it ravenously, and it was no time that scarcely a fragment remained even of the bones.

Soon as breakfast was over , they started for their home in Ohio. Having passed but a few miles , they halted at what the pioneer afterwards called the Moses Spring and ever since that time the little branch, has been handed down from generation to generation as the Moses Spring Run.

The prisoner was securely bound with buffalo raw hide thongs, and pinioned to the ground. a detachment went off in the direction of Stony bottom , and were gone two or three hours. When the Indians returned they were loaded down with ore . (It appears by the tradition that there was a lead mine somewhere in this locality)

this Ore was carried to a place where an othe halt was made, and the ore was smelted and reduced in weight ; so that one could carry what had required two to bring in as raw material.

The prisoner (Moses Moore) was taken as far as Chilacothe and the Indians seemed to have been greatly elated over their capture. So much so that as a special compliment of the Indian Squaws , it was decided in solemn council , of inquiry what to do with the prisoner; and it was decided that he should run the gauntlet.

The Indians seemed to have known of nothing so intensely amusing than running the gauntlet, and of no compliment more flattering to their favorite squaw friends than have them to form the gauntlet lines , and leave it to them to torment the captive. Accordingly two lines of squaws were drawn up about six or eight feet apart

One captive had preceded Moses Moore, who was stabbed , bruised and hacked to pieces.

this made him think it was only death any way . He entered the line and passed scred distance , finally a squaw with a long handled frying pan struck him. He wrenched the pan from her and knocked her down with his fist and then striking right and left with the handle of the frying pan, he proceeded along the lines, and many of the squaws ran away . When Moses Moore had scattered them . the warriors crowded around him patted and praised him, " good soldier" " good soldier " and decided that he should be allowed to live. By degrees he secured the confidence of his captors. In hunting he was very successful and the Indian who was his keeper would give him amunition, a part of which he would secret. The suply of amunition was gradually increasing, and the given time to be absent was extended two or three days .

With the increase of rations , of powder and bullets, and extension of time, he venture to make escape, and got a start so far ahead that the Indians could see no hopeful chance of recapturing him.

Moses Run was so named by the fact that Moses Moore was bound and pinioned to the ground by the Indians near the large spring at the head of the branch . And as long ~~as~~ long as it continues to flow it will perpetuate the memory of Moses Moore , one of Pocahontas Counties brave pioneers.

(The Venerable William Collins informed the compiler of the Pocahontas County Historical sketches, that he was sure, that the camping spot, where Moses Moore was captured by the wiley Indians , was on the Collins place on the Greenbsier River near the Cassell fording at a place near Tub Mill ; this is in the Hosterman Vicinity.)

NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County

CHAPTER THREE.

Roscoe W. Brown.

Roscoe W. Brown.
May 3rd, 1941

Part 1)
Sec D)

GAULEY RIVER;- The Gauley River drainage is of minor importance of to Pocahontas County except that it has its source within the bounds of Pocahontas County limits, in three branches - NorthFork, South Fork, and Middle Fork, - high up in the west side of the Yew and Gauley Mountains. Flowing west across the acute angle of the southern end of Randolph County these three forks unite at Three Forks of Gauley at the Randolph- Webster County line and there the main Gauley continues in a general south west direction,draining, with its tributaries, all of Webster County south of Elk River. It continues well entrenched, acsoss Webster and Nicholas Countjes, to unite with New River at Gauley Bridge, Fayette County, to form the Great Kanawha. Its principal tributaries within the area touching Pocahontas are Cherry , Cranberry, and Williams Rivers.

The Gauley River has an entire length of 104 miles, as it meanders in its a natural course ; but has an air line distance of only 59,2 miles , with a total fall of 3,352 feet or at the average rate of 32.23 feet per mile. And according to the Geological Survey for Webster County , has a drainage area of 1350.37 square miles.

CHERRY RIVER OF THE GAULEY.

The Cherry River heads in two forks, North and South , in south western Pocahontas County , and flows west across nothern Greenbrier County into Nicholas County , to join Gauley River at Curtain . The Cherry River in Pocahontas County has a drainage area basin of 5.20 square miles .

How the River got the name of " GAULEY" or what it signifies, is a question that is vague, and obscure. Some folks are of the opinion that it was so name by the French explorers, nothing cound be more natural for French explorers to call this beautiful stream Gaule after the ancient name of France.

But there is a current tradition handed down by the early pioneers of the Gauley River section, that there was a Scotch Irish pioneer hunting, and first coming out on the Rocky bluff above the mouth of Meadow River,

And was so surprised at seeing such a large River , that he used a slang phrase to give vent to his surprised feeling, at hisfirst sight of the River, by saying "GOLLY" what a River!. and from which the word Gauley was coined; .

Gauley River was called by the Miamis Indians, Chin-que-ta-na- cepe-we; And by the Delewars, To-ke-bel-lo-ke, or Falling Creek.

ANTHONY CREEK:- Anthony Creek , the largest tributary of the Greenbrier River has its source in the Greenbrier County near the Pocahontas County line and the greater part of of its drainage in Greenbrier County . It heads on the Allegheny Mountain in the extrene north east corner of Greenbrier County but flows north west into Pocahontas County for a distance of 1½ miles when it swings south west to enter Greenbrier County again and continues in this direction to Alvon Here it swings more to the West cutting a deep gorge between Beaver Lick and Greenbrier Mountains to join the Greenbrier River at Anthony.

It has a total length of 28.65 miles with a fall of 1470 feet , at a rate of 51,3 feet per mile . It has a total drainage area basin of 146, 93 square miles.

Only 3.7 miles of its length is in Pocahontas County with a drainage area 6 6.52square miles .

NORTH FORK OF ANTHONY CREEK;- The North Fork of Anthony Creek has the greater part of its drainage in Greenbrier County , but heads on Beaver Lick Mountain in Pocahontas County . It flows in a south west direction between Beaver Lick and Middle Mountains to a point 1½ miles from its mouth where it swings due South to terminate the Middle Mountain , and join Anthony Creek at Neola , it has a total length of 12.45 miles with a drainage area of 22.77 square miles.

The North Fork of Anthony Creek in Pocahontas County is 5 miles long , with a fall of 825 feet with a rate of fall per mile of 165 feet . and has a drainage area of 1.14 square miles.

Anthony Creek received its name from a friendly Indian by the name of ANTHONY

INDIAN DRAFT : - The Indian Draft , is a small branch that rises in the Elk Mountain South of Gay Knob and flows in a southernly direction to connect with Stony Creek at Campbell Town, a total distance of 5.2 miles and has a fall of 1060 feet, with a rate of fall of 203.8 feet per mile , and has a drainage area of 7.49 square miles .

The Indian Draft: is one of the small branches of Pocahontas County , that carries with it , more historical incidents , in its vicinity than any other small branch in the County; And in order to give an idea of the many events that have actually happened , upon, and around about the Indian Draft , and which has lead to the naming of the " INDIAN Draft, a few of the incidents are found in a letter written by Calvin W. Price, in The Pocahontas Times bearing date of April 10 th 1941 Which is hereby given in full:

I have been asked to write some things I know about the Indian Draft. A draft is a narrow valley between two leading ridges. Indian Draft reaches from Elk Mountain to Stony Creek at Campbell Town. The Indians travelled it; the trails forked just below Edray. One trace, a section of the War Path from New York to Georgia went by Edray to cross Elk Mountain , and the other to Clover Lick., The first roads followed Indian trails, and our highways still do, more or less. When the Marlin Bottom and Huttonsville Turnpike nearly a century ago, the route was taken up on Drennin Ridge, as accommodation to homes and farms on the ridge rather than up the water grade of the narrow Draft where no one lived below the forks.

I recall hearing back in my childhood some of the older people speaking of small bands of Indians camping at the mouth of the Indian Draft . These Indians were traveling back and forth from Ohio to Wasington. The lands around the Edray branch of the Indian Draft were first opened by Thomas Drennan. The tract embraced thousands of acre I know now that the site of the Drennin cabin was by a spring on the land of Squire A.R.Gay. In my young days no one was supposed to know exactly where the pioneer home stood , as it marked the beginning corner of one of the immense land grants, the Gallagher Survey. These Grants was the bane of settlers, casting shadow on land titles until the courts definitely decided that the best possible title was ten years

uninterupted possession under fence. My recolection of the Gallagher Survey is the first call from the Drinnen cabin was a straight line to a black sugar in the low place on Clover Creek Mountain, eight or more miles away. I do not now recall the bearing. I can only remember when only a black hearted traitor would point out a known corner to one of these old land grants. I recall hearing of an ex-Confederate soldier wo rking all day Sunday to dig out, splitup and burn of a great red oak, back on Gallagher Flat on Days Mountain because it was a known corner of the Gallagher Survey. The home of Thomas Drennon was broked up by Indians.

His wife was taken captive and murdered on Elk Mountain a few miles from her home. I have heard that this Indian Raid was prior the Revolution, though 1797 was was probably the year. Late the Drennon homestead passed into possession of Robert Moore, son of the pioneer Moses Moore. It is likely that the first time Robert Moore set foot on the lands some day to be his own was when as a boy he came from the east, now Rockbridge County, with his father and others in the pursuit of French Surveyors and their Indian Guides. At the forks of Indian Draft the Frenchmen were ambushed. An Indian was killed and a Frenchman was wounded. Some fifty years since human remains were unearthed near the forks of the Draft.

The dispension of the exploring party might have origionated some of the legends of buried treasure on Indian Draft and in several not distant localities-- Cloverlick Marlinton, Stony Creek, and Millpoint. Near the mouth of Indian Draft on the Greenbrier River was the home of Lawrence Drennon, a brother of Thomas Drennon.

In 1784 Indians made a raid on his home. Henry Baker was shot and killed as he was climbing a fence, returning from his morning wash. Richard Hill jumped the fence and escaped unhurt. John and James Bridger were killed in the same Indian Raid

Patrick Slater was the School teacher in the family at that time. School House meadow is not far from the mouth of Indian Draft.

In 1765 Indians raided the Bath Alum settlement in what is now Bath County. The Indians started back to the Ohio with prisoners, among them a Mrs Mayes, her son Joseph, a white girl, name now unknown, a Mrs Sleen and her infant daughter. The third night the Indians camped 3 miles down Knapps Creek from Huntersville. on the Fourth day the

pursuing party overtook the Indians just after they had crossed the Greenbrier River at the Island Ford where the tannery is now. When the firing started the Indians killed the Sloan baby by dashing its head against a tree. The shots scared the pack horse on which the 13 year old Joseph was riding, and the boy was thrown off in a patch of nettles. The Indians escaped with three other prisoners going by way of Indian Draft. The boy was found in the Nettle patch , and he grew up to lose a leg in the Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774. The body of the murdered infant was buried near where the present Marlinton and Huntersville// road crosses Marlin Run near the Court House, The prisoners were ransomed from the Indians at Detroit after a year or two of captivity.

In the war between the States , a Union prisoner named Vorville, knocked his guard out with a rock, at the Gay house above the Fair Ground, and escaped. At the mouth of Indian Draft he was overhauled , offered resistence and was shot.

In his diary the late Bishop Asbury , father of the Methodist Church in the United States speaks of Drennon on Indian Draft as one of his regular stopping places on his itineraries from Main to Georgia. The Bishop records he would spend a day at Drinnon prepare for, and a day at Mingo Flats, to recuperate from the twenty mile ride through the then Elk Valley Wilderness.

Indian Draft is haunted by the spirit of John Drennon, a young soldier in the war of 1812, who died of at Noffolk . The late William Gay ,Sr. as a boy was returning from a mill on Knapps Creek by way of Indian Draft. The horse stopped suddenly and the mill boy looked to see what for. There in a fence corner he saw young John Drennon wrapped in a blanket, taking his rest, Before the boy could speak, the horse bolted off at break neck speed. The boy told the family he had seen soldier John on his way home and would soon hear the news of the war. When John did not appear at home he was looked for but could not be found . The matter was a mistery to the people of that day until David Cochran and John R, Flammons came home from the war, bringing the news of the death of young Drennon. The time of his death and the time young Gay saw him the apparation beside the road coincided.

There is a tradition of buried treasure on Indian Draft . English speaking prisoners of pirates on the lower Mississippi took some of their captors treasure in escaping-- a whole pot full of it; presumably two gallons in size . Up the Mississippi, up the Ohio, up the Kanawaha, up the Gauley, up the Williams, down Stony Creek to Indian Draft . There they buried it, to wait the return from the English speaking settlement east of the Endless Mountains . So far as tradition goes the men never returned and so far as I know to the contrary the Gold and the Silver and the precious stones still await a finder. However, some say it is not on Indian Draft at all, but Cloverlick Creek or Stony Creek , or Stamping Creek are the places to look. Only a year or two ago, people from the north west of the state were here with old maps, looking for the buried treasure. In the war between the States, the Eighth and Sixteenth regiments of Tennessee Infantry camped at Edray , on Indian Draft in August 1861. Measles broke out and a number of men died . Their bones lie there to this day.

Fifty years ago one of the Tennesee soldiers wrote of the Indian Draft country: " We wish we could , with proper word and in some beautiful language , give a perfect description of the scenery around about Edray; with all its clear , limpid springs of pure water, its lofty mountains reaching up into the sky "..//

SPICE RUN:- Spice Run has its source in several small branches high up in the Beaver Lick Mountain , and flows in a general westward direction to form the Greenbrier-Pocahontas line for some five miles to where it joins the Greenbrier River.

It has a meandering length of 6.1 miles with a total fall of 1000 feet or at the rate of 163.9 feet per mile. It has a drainage area of 8.34 square miles.

The Spice Run received its name at a very early period of time , along years before the formation of Pocahontas County, and was made the boundry line beween Greenbrier and Pocahontas, and was named for the Spicewood Bush, or Spice Bush which was found upon the Branch, which is an ornamental shrub of the Laurel family native to most of the Eastern United States. The small yellow flowers are followed by spicy scarlet fruits and the foliage and bark are also aromatic. The bark was formerly used in household medicine . The dried and powdered berries was used for as a substitute for all spice in the Revolutionary War and the leaves were brewed for tea in the Civil War.

The Spice Bush, which is closely related to the Sassaffas, is used horticultura -lly. It is also called the Benjamin Bush. (See Colum- Encyclopedia)

LOCUST CREEK:- Locust Creek in a large Spring against the east side of the Droop M Mountain and flows south for a distance of 3½ miles where it is joined by a small tributary in Trump Run and continues east to the Greenbrier River at Locust Station It is a short Run with a considerable volum of water with a slight fall. This run is a continuation of Hills Creek which sinks beneath Droop Mountain on the opposite side. It was reported that coloring matter was placed in Hills Creek and was found to emerge in the head of Locust Creek Locust Creek has a drainage area of 9.98 square miles. has a total fall of 135 feet,.

HILLS CREEK:- Hills Creek heads high up on the Kinnison Mountain of Ewe Mountains and flows west for some three miles where it is joined by a small branch and turns south to form a series of beautiful falls in - Falls of Hills Creek - It continues south east, being joined by smaller branches , to a point 1½ miles south of Lobelia

where it sinks into the Greenbrier Limestone beneath Droop Mountain , it has a total length of 8.4 miles , with a total fall of 1525 feet , and a rate of fall per mile of 181.5 feet, and has a drainage are basin of 31.60 square miles.

Hills Creek was named in honor of the Pioneer Ricahrd Hill, whose ancestral blood courses the veins of a great many worthy citizens of Pocahontas County . It is generally believed that he came to this region soon after the armies of the Revolution were disbanded, from North Carolina. As long as Hills Creek flows and continues to pass under the Droop Mountain his name will be perpetuated. He was one of the most distinguished of the early pioneers as a scout and a vigilant defender of the Forts of Pocahontas County in the pioneer days.

BRUFFEYS CREEK;:- Bruffey Creek is a small stream with its source west of Viney Mountain and flows south where it is joined by Cave Run and sinks beneath the surface one mile south east of Lobelia. It has an entire length of 3.9 miles and has a fall of 1400 feet , and a rate of fall per mile of 358.9 feet , and has a drainage area of3.80 square miles. Bruffeys Creek was named from the pioneer John Bruffey who settled on the branch before the formation of Pocahontas County, and many of his decendiants bearing his name are still living in the vicinity of Bruffey Creek.

OLDHAM RUN:- Oldham Run rises west of Burr Valley and flows in a westward direction south of Pond Ridge, and is joined by Perry and Nigh Gap Runs, and enters the Greenbrier River one half mile due east of Locust Station . It has a total length of 5.4 miles, with a total fall of 830 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 153.7 feet and has drainage area of 8.01 square miles.

Oldham Run, Received its name from Joseph Oldham who first received a a land grant in the vicinity of the Branch, while under the regime of Bath County bearing date of 1809 .

LAUREL RUN:- Laurel Run Heads high up on Beulvery Lick Mountain north east of Burr Post- Office and with several unnamed tributaries forms the drainage of Burr Valley . It then continues west to a point one- half mile north of Denmar where it empties in to the Greenbrier River. It has a total length of 8.2 miles with a fall of 1220 feet or at the rate of 148.7 feet per mile. It has a drainage area of 13.38 square miles. This Branch was so named by the abundance of Laurel that grew on its waters.

ROCK RUN- Rock Run is another small branch with a single tributary emptying into Greenbrier River from the East one mile above Kennison.

The Rock Run is within the bounds of the Watoga State Park , is 1.7 miles long with a fall of 780 feet with a rate of fall per mile of 146.7 Feet and has a drainage area of 1.15 square miles.

ISLAND LICK RUN:- Island Lick Run empties into the Greenbrier River from the east midway between Seebert and Kennison having its source up on the west side of Pyle - Mountain. It has a total length of 4.8 miles with a fall of 750 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 156.2 feet, with a drainage basin area of 5.12 square miles.

It lies wholly within the bounds of the Watoga State Forest Park. A fine Rock Based road with an easy grade and graceful curver , was constructed the entire length of the Island Lick Run , and many as 25 log cabins with all modern conveniencies are erected on the Island Lick Run The Administration Building of the Watoga State Park , and the recreational artificial lake is situated upon the Island Lick Run.

Many tourist from all parts of the Country visit this branch yearly when the State Park season is open. This Island Lick Run received its name by the early pioneers , from the fact that there is a very large Island in the Greenbrier River near the mouth of the Run., and a deer lick was at the location of the Cabin next to the river hence the name Island Lick Run.

STAMPING CREEK:- Stamping Creek has its source in three small branches high up on the east side of the Cranberry Mountain . Its tributaries are Blue lick Run, and Tilda Fork, and other small unnamed branches. It flows in a southeastward direction occasionally sinking beneath the limestone , but rising again near Millpoint where it is used intermittently to turn Overshot wheels to grind feed and flour, and to propel a small turbine generator. It enters Greenbrier River one-half mile north of Seebert. It has a meandering length of 6.8 miles with a total fall of 1710 feet, at a rate of 251.5 feet per mile. It has a drainage area of 15.8 square miles.

The name of Stamping Creek, was first given to the Branch by the first pioneer settlers of that vicinity, which was due to the fact that there was a certain place on the creek that the Deer, Elk, and Buffalo, would meet , and was called the Stamping Ground, which eventually emerged into the name of Stamping Creek.

NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County.

CHAPTER THREE.

Part (1) Sec D)

Roscoe W. Brown.

May 17-1941.

STEVENS HOLE RUN;- Stevens Hole Run is a small stream of little importance but has considerable local interest. It has its source in a limestone Spring just west of the State highway 0.27 mile north east of Mill Point and flows in a southward direction to the Greenbrier River one mile north east of Seebert. It has a total length of 2½ miles, with a fall of 305 feet at a rate of 122 feet per mile, with a drainage area of 3.75 Square miles.

Stevens Hole Run is so named after Steven Sewell, whom Colonel Andrew Lewis found at at Marlins Bottom, in 1751 with Jacob Marlin. Steven Sewell spent a winter soon after in a small cave just at the head of the Run. There is a tradition that the same Steven Sewell was killed by the Indians some years later on big Sewell Mountain, farther down the Greenbrier River. (But the same has been disputed by other writers) There is a tradition story, that a certain paymaster of a certain Ohio regiment stole the payroll when here for the Battle of Droop Mountain, and hid the money in "Stevens Hole". (Referred to as the Cave in which Steven Sewell lived) In Bower's book the "Tragic Era." In writing up the carpet bag govenor of a certain southern state, the writer says the said govenor had been accused of absconding with the pay roll of a certain Ohio regiment.

A very interesting and well delineated description of this little branch and Cave, locally known as Stevens Hole, and the authentic history that it contains is portrayed in a special editorial written for the Pocahontas Times bearing date of July 14th 1927, by Andrew Price, President of the Historical Society of West Virginia. The letter is hereby given in full because of the historical data it gives in regard to "Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, the two first settlers of the Greenbrier Valley, and other historical data.

Thursday July 14 th 1927.

Word came that the rock work at Stephen Hole Run on the Seneca Trail had destroyed the Cave in which Stephen Sewell lived in the Indian days, so I hot footed it down there to investigate the rumor and was delighted to find the cave was still there. The big limestone cliff a couple hundred feet high faces the State highway about three hundred yards distance, It is of the Big Lime or Greenbrier Limestone and many thousand tons have been blasted off the face of the cliff for use in surfacing the road.

The quarry is where the main spring issues and what gave rise to the report that the cave had been blasted out was that the point that the work had been going on the cliff overhung and formed a kind of shelter from a rain, but in nowise filled the specifications as a den or habitation. It would be like living out of doors. The real cave is high up the cliff some two hundred yards south of the works, and it is safe for many years to come . It is not at all likely that it will ever be needed for road work .

Stephen,s Hole as it is called over looks and is a hole in the wall that encloses the whole of the upper part of the valley . It is in a similar position to Cluny,s Cage, that Robert Louis Stephenson ~~tells~~ tells us about in " Kidnapped " which was the hiding place of Cluny MacPherson at the time he was outlawed for the part he had taken against Cromwell in favor of the exiled Stewart Kings . It is in the top of a cliff and hid by the trees and timber.

Stephen Hole Run or Sewell Run as it was sometimes called is a little spring branch crossing the highway a mile north of Millpoint. At this point the road to Huntersville branches off to the east and descends the little valley to Greenbrier River where it crosses at the mouth of Bever Creek up which it goes. This was the old time near cut to Huntersville, in the days when it was the county seat, and the river was low enough to ford. Above the road the run has formed a bog of a few acres in extent, and the bold clear stream that issues from it is from everlasting springs and does not vary much in volume the year around.

In the old days there was a well founded belief that if horses afflicted with the scratches , an affection of the skin in the fetlock, were watered, and their feet washed in this little stream that they would be cured, and it was the custom to bring horses there from the surrounding Levels community.

In the tourist day that is coming it will be the regular thing to halt the car at this point and the viditors will walk some three hundred yards and climb the declivity that brings them near the top of the cliff and inspect the cave. It will also afford them the boon of the finest drinking water, as cool and clear as is to be obtained in this world of ours .

I have never seen a cave that was so well suited for a habitation as this one On climbing to the level of the opening first is found a smooth platform sort of place perhaps thirty by forty feet in size. Next is a great roof or portico which shelters which shelters a large portion of this trance , with an outcurving roof perhaps ten feet high. Then in the wall is a room about six feet wide and ten feet deep, with a low ceiling . A fire across the openingwould keep this little retreat comfortable in the coldest weather. Back in this room is an opening of unknown dimensions but extending well back into the cliff. It is very dark there and would not be suitable place for living rooms but would be an ideal place to store food and supplies. The front room is fitted with a level floor , and being open to the outer air is in good condition now without a particle of fixing to afford a comfortable place to sleep and take shelter. No stream issues from this cave , and there is no current of air. It is an ideal place for camping and is one of the sights of the County.

If you have occasion to visit it, follow the path ~~of~~ up by an old abanded sawdust heap. The place is Dr, H. W. Mc Neels farm , the top of the cliff being the dividing line between his farm and that of F. W. Ruckman land. Perhaps if you go into the cliff you will be on the Ruckman land as well as the McNeel land.

As is the case of every man who has ever cleared and reclaimed land , I am something of a landscape gardener . As you drive through these pleasant valleys, you should remember that it was the man with the axe whose vision splendid and whole arises.

So I see great possibilities in that little cove which has not been much more than a waste place so far. It has been talked of as a place to grow water cress and there has been some slight effort to transplant wild cranberries into the bog part of the shut in place. On the other every side is rich farm land but the cove has been unused except for some indifferent pasture, which in a section so solidly blue grass has not been much esteemed . With very little work there could be a little lake formed here of clear pure water. It would be surrounded by beautiful grassy shores and beetling crags would overlook it, there you would have grass, water, and a precipice in close harmony, and it would be one of the beauty spots of West-Virginia. The highway would skirt one side of the park , and Stephen Sewells everlasting house would look down on it, It would be just the right distance , eight miles, to make an attraction for the town of Marlinton , and it would be an objective for drives from Lewisburg , Ronceverte, White Sulphur Springs, and Hot Springs Virginia.

I have been weighing the somewhat slight evidence that has been left of of the pioneer Stephen Sewell. He came here with Jacob Marlin in the seventeen-forties both of them long hunters . I am now informed now by competent authority , - Hon, Boyd B. Stutler, the historian, that long hunter is not a synonym of a tall man but was a term to distinguish the professional hunter, who crossed into the forbidden lands beyond the mountains for months stay , as compared with those who took a week or so for the purpose of providing their winter meat.

He owes his fame like Marlin and every other notable to the fact that his name got into print and was preserved that way. Owing to this fact he and Marlin have come to be first English settlers of the Mississippi Valley. Their permanent camp was where the town of Marlinton is located and where they were found by General Andrew Lewis. Marlin survived the French and Indian war, and lived to the end of his life here. He married and had a daughter who married a Drinnen , and he has decendants here now.

Marlin and Sewell had the experience of men who are too closely associated. They Quarreled and Sewell left the cabin and took up his abode in a hollow tree . The two places were seperated by the crystal waters of Knapps Creek

Both the cabin and tree dwelling were located in the narrow pass through which Knapps Creek breaks through to reach the Greenbrier River. This stream flows between two peaks or headland marking the gate way to the great Knapps Creek Valley one a spur of the Buckley Mountain and the other a spur of Marlin Mountain. These peaks have never been given names, and it is now proposed to name them Mary and Elizabeth, after Elizabeth Dunlap, and Mary Vance Warwick.

The people of this county have specialized on the name of Marlin, and have allowed the people in a distant part of the State to use the name of Sewell. Thus Sewell is remembered by Big and Little Sewell Mountain, Sewell Creek, Sewell Valley, the town of Sewell, and one of the measures of coal of the New River section, known as the Sewell seam.

It is the common belief based upon a tradition, that Stephen Sewell left here, and moved to Sewell Creek which flows into the Gauley River, and that he was there killed by the Indians. As a defender of tradition, I am sorry to say that I have come to the conclusion that Stephen Sewell never lived farther west than the cave at the Run that bears his name in Pocabontas County, near Millpoint.

That he lived on the waters of Gauley is due to a statement prepared by Col. John Stuart, the grand old man of Greenbrier County, in the year of 1798, And it is based on his report that Sewell moved forty miles farther west and lived on a creek that bears his name. It is not at all likely that Sewell lived on Gauley or any point west of the Greenbrier valley prior to 1756. David Tygart had to leave the nearby valley of Tygarts Valley River in 1754, and he is undoubtedly the original settler west of the long intervening valley of the Greenbrier.

At the same time, it is probable that Sewell ranged widely and Sewell Creek could have been named for him. But we have definite history of the time and place of his death. It occurred on the 11th day of September 1756, on Jacksons River, near Fort Dinwiddie. In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker, and explorer towards Kentucky crossed the Greenbrier River at the mouth of Anthonys Creek and noted that he had word of white settlements higher up on the river.

He referred to people living at or near the mouth of Knapps Creek .

The next year the Lewises were settling whites on the lands surveyed for the Greenbrier Copany . The war clouds began to gather in 1753 . France claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi . In pursuance of this claim they commenced the erection of a fort at Pittsburg. Governor Dinwiddie in 1753 sent George Washington with an ultimatum to the French to abandon their claim to Fort Duquesne, to which the French gave no heed. In 1754 Washingtom fought a losing campaign , and reached some agreement with the French at a place called the Great Meadows or Fort Necessity, near Brownsville Pennsylvania. Later in that year the Indians killed the Files family at Beverly, the first settlers to be massacred by the Indians in the French and Indian War. The next year the settlers on the frontier felt reasonably safe while Braddock was forming his army but even before his defeat in july, 1755, the Indians were killing on the Holston River and on the head waters of the New River

The first effect of Braddocks defeat in this section occurred just about a month after that time when the Indians appeared at the mouth of Knapps Creek and killed twelve persons and took eight prisoners . This raid ended the hostilities for the year 1755.

But in February and March 1756 they broke out again. This was caused largely by unfortunate expedition expedition led by Gen Andrew Lewis in the winter of 1755-56 against the Ohio Indians. he marched an army of 418 men clear across the State of West Virginia to strike the Indians in their towns on the Ohio. It is called the Sandy Creek Voyage . It resulted in disaster and the men suffered from want of food and from the cold weather.

Chicken House Run.- Chicken House Run is another minor tributary of the Greenbrier River joining the latter stream one-half mile south of Watoga. It heads on the west slppe of the Pile Mountain and flows almost due west for a distance of 2.8 miles. Its drainage area is 2.42 square miles. It has a total fall of 790 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 282.1 fee partmile. There is a tradition that the branch was so named from the fact that one of the old pioneer hunters of this section of Pocahontas County knowing that the branch was infested with Foxes and other varmints, and order to catch them, he placed a small Chicken House on a stump with one or two chickens inside the coop, then placed spring traps all around and about the Chicken House, and thereby caught many of the Foxes and Varmits by this method of enticeing them with a chicken; And the branch has been thereafter called"Chicken House Run".

BEAVER CREEK:- Beaver Creek is made up of two branches with several small tributaries roughly forming a "Y" the southern branch heading well up on the west side of Beaver Lick Mountain with the northern branch heading on the east side of the Buckley Mountain to join the Greenbrier River at Violet. The old County Road from Hillsboro to Huntersville followed along this stream when Huntersville was the County Seat of Pocahontas County. Beaver Creek has a drainage area of 16.27 square miles, and has a total length of 8.6 miles with a total fall of 940 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 114.6 feet.

Beave Creek was so named from the famous Beavers that once infested its waters.

IMPROVEMENT LICK RUN:- THE Improvement Lick Run is a small stream with a length of 3.6 miles, having its source near the top of the Buckley Mountain and flowing westward to join Greenbrier River one mile north east of Violet. Is named by a pioneer who had made some improvement on hid deer blind at the lick, on this particular branch, having one located on Sunday Lick, and Monday Lick Runs. Improvement Lick Run has a total fall of 835 feet, and a rate of fall per mile of 231.9 feet.

MONDAY LICK: and SUNDAY LICK RUN,S

These two small Branches head near the top of Buckley Mountain and flow in a westward direction to join the Greenbrier River about 800 feet apart one mile south of Stillwell. Monday Lick Run has an entire length of 2.5 miles with a total fall of 700 feet , with a rate of fall of 280 feet per mile, with drainage area of 2.02 square miles .

Sunday Lick Run, has an entire length of 2.4 miles ,with a fall of 950 feet, with a rate of fall of 395.8 feet per mile, and has a drainage area basin of 1.21 square miles .

In pioneer days Deer Licks were frequented on these branches, and fanciful names were given them by the old pioneer hunters. There is a tradition that once a hunter killed a deer on one of these branches on sunday at one of these licks ; and it was thereafter called Sunday Lick Run, Hunting on Sunday was frowned upon by the early settlers and the name was given as an enduring reproof. In order to designate the two Lick Runs the other branch was called Monday Lick Run . Lens Ridge is situate between Monday Lick ,and Sunday Lick , and was so named from an old pioneer hunter by the name of Len Monday, no doubt the branches were named for him..

STILL HOUSE RUN:- Another run of small importance heading near the north end of Buckley Mountain is locally known as Still House Run , and is the first stream south of Knapps Creek and flows into the Greenbrier River at the Lumber town of Stillwell, Its total length is 3.1 miles with a drainage area of 2.6 square miles . Still House R un was so name from the fact that a Still House was absconded away in a thicket of pines and Laurel on the branch..

SWAGO CREEK:- Swago Creek is a stream with a considerable volum of water originating largely from springs that emerge high up in the Swago Mountain and Days Mountain; near Spruce Flats . It is composed of the following branches or tributaries: Mc Blintock Run, Overholt Run, Dry Run, and Buck Run

This network of streams has cut a prominent cove between the range of Rodgers Mountain, Swago Mountain, and Spruce Flats. Swago Creek enters Greenbrier River at Buckeye, and has a drainage area of 12,92 square miles and has a total length of 3.3 miles with a total fall of 1295 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 392.4 feet. McClintocks flour mill was situated on this branch , but is now not in use.

Swago Creek has one of the oldest settlements that was made in Pocahontas County ; The notable family of Ewings settled on Swago about the year 1770 , having sold their land holdings to Moses Moore on Knapps Creek ; William Ewing known as " Swago Bill" was living on Swago Creek in the year of 1786 , he blazed a line of trees around the lands he selected , and afterwards had the tract patented . Once he was plowing when the alarm came that the Indians were preparing to attack the settlement, he hid his plow in the woods and with the other settlers made haste to the nearest fort which was Millpoint then known as Fort Day; a few days afterwards he ventured back to get his plow , and while proceeding through the woods with his plow , he was alarmed by a snaping sound , and turning to one side he saw three Indians behind a log with their guns pointed at him , they had tried to shoot but their powder was damp , and their guns had missed fire ; William Ewing dropped his plow and started to the Fort fast as he could run , with the Indians after him. Going over a raise of the ground into a small hollow , he changed his course , ran up the hollow a short distance and stopped, and then saw the Indians rush by in the regular course. Ewing then made his way to the fort in safety. This was about the time that the Drennan raid occurred, when James Baker and the Bridger boys were killed, which was in the year of 1786.

We have been told that Swago Creek was so named from the Oswega Indians ; the "Swago" word is compounded from the Indian word "Otsego" "Ot" meaning a place of meeting, and the word Sago" an Indian term of salutation; and the two words coined together emerged into the word SWAGO which menas a meeting place- " A happy meeting place " Swago" is one of the beautiful Indian names that is common among the Alleghenies.

It has also been stated that Swago Creek was named after William Ewing locally known as "Swago Bill" Ewing , but records will show that Swago Creek will antedate that of "Swago Bill" He was named Swago Bill because he lived on Swago Creek.

On the head of Swago Creek there is a "Natural Bridge" formed by a stratum of the limestone , about forty feet ~~high~~ in length and fifteen feet high ,under which the stream flows . This bridge is in a very rugged country in the forest.

MARLINS RUN;- Marlins Run is a small run of minor importance, except the local history that it bears in connection with its name-sake .
Heading near the Marlin Mountain and flowing due west for a distance of 2.7 miles through the town of Marlinton to join Knapps Creek one -half mile above its mouth, It has a total fall of 630 feet with a drainage area of 1.56 square miles

Marlins Run , has the honor of having the first persons of English of Scotch Irish antecedents to spend a winter in what is now Pocahontas County who were Marlin and Sewell This was the year of 1750-51 , Their Camp was in the delta formed by Marlins Run and the Knapps Creek . In the course of time they agreed to disagree - over the Question of their Religion , they seperated and was living apart when they were found by Colonel Andrew Lewis,Marlin was in the Cabin , and Sewell had taken up his abode in a hollow sycamore tree, on the west margin of the slough ,Quite near where the walk now crosses , and about in line with a walnut tree now standing on the east bank of the drain and the Court house.

Colonel Andrew Lewis expressed his surprise at this way of living apart from each other , when so distant from the habitation of other human beings. Sewell told him they differed in sentiments, and since they seperated there was was more tranquility , or a better understanding , for now they were on speaking terms, and upon each morning " it was godd morning , Mr, Sewell," and " good morning Mr, Marlin". There has been a tradition that these two men quarrelled over their Religion one being a Protestant and the other a Catholic, then again , it has been written that they differed over the form of bptism, and that " immersion was the theme of their contention.

It should be understood that these two men were not at dagger points with each other, while they lived near together on the banks of Marlins Run, they were in speaking distance.

The late William T. Price in his historical notes writes that he saw the old sycamore tree , and was inside of it many times. (from Prices Note as follows) "The lower part of the tree bore the striking resemblance to a leaning Indian tepee. The cavity could shelter five or six persons, and the writer has been often in it for shade or for shelter from rain or heat. At the top of the cone , some eight or ten feet from the ground , the tree was not more than twenty inches in diameter , and in that height it was chopped off about the year 1839, to avoid shading the crops. Thus the stump was left for shade or shelter, until it disapeared during the war, being probably used for a camp fire . This new arrangement did not last long , and Sewell in search of less molestation about his religion, with drew about eight miles to a cave at the head of Sewells Run near Marvin (now known as Stephen hole Run, See Stephen Hole Run) Then he went forty miles farther on to Sewell Creek, west Greenbrier , and was slain by Indians. (Andrew Price , Historian writes that Stephen Sewell died on the 11th day of September 1756, on Jacksons River, near fort Dinwiddie.) ,"

It is moreover interesting in this connection to recall the fact that on the banks of Marlins Run , is the burial place of a little child that was dashed to death by an Indian warrior in 1756.when overtaken by a party of Bath or Rockbridge men and the Melitia of Augusta County; seeking to rescue a Mrs, Mays, her son Joseph, an unmarried woman , a Mr, McClenachan, and some othe captives. This burial place is afew ~~yards~~ Rods diagonally from the east angle of Uriah Birds barn on the margin of the Marlins Run.

The infant corps was buried at the foot of the tree where it had been found a few minutes after its death. The burial took place just a few hours later , before the pursurers set out on their return. The grave was dug with hunting knives, hatchets , and naked fingers. The little body was laid in the grave very tenderly, and the grave partly filled with earth . The covering of the grave was completed with rather heavy stones, to prevent foxes or other animals from getting at the remains.

Thus died and was buried the first white child known to history west of the Allegheny Mountains, on the banks of Marlin,s Run in the Town of Marlinton. As long as Marlin,s Run continues to flow it will perpetuate the name of Jacob Marlin .

The first survey that was made in what is now Pocahontas County was made ~~made~~ by Colonel Andrew Lewis in 1750 on the Greenbrier , Knapps Creek, and Marlins Run. When he found Stephen Sewell, and Jacob Marlin so situate on Marlins Run which embraces the Town of Marlinton, the County Seat of Pocahontas County..

NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County.

Chapter Three.

Part (1) Sec D)

Roscoe W. Brown.
Roscoe W. Brown.
May 31st 1941.

PRICE RUN:- Price Run has its source in a large Limestone Spring emanating from the east side of Stony Creek Mountain and West of Jericho Flats and Marlinton. No figures are available as to the volum of this spring but as pointed out by Dr, James price of Marlinton it would be sufficient to form a beautiful artificial lake if piped to a natural depression on Jerico flat. This Run has a meandering length of 1.1 miles with a total fall of 285 feet or at the rate of 259 feet per mile. It has a surface drainage area of 1.01 Square miles.

It enters Greenbrier River on the west side of Marlinton. It was so named from the Price family whose home is on the branch also the origional Andrew Lewis survey of 480 Acres made in 1750, acquired by Jacob Warwick and settled by his daughter Nancy and her husband Major William T, Poage about 1990. The survey of ~~640~~ 450 acres embraces the whole site of the present County seat Marlinton, William Thomas Price, author of Prices Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County, was born here July 19th 1830 and died at the place where he was born, January 15th 1925 aged ninety years.

Near the Price Run was the home of the late Andrew G Price, the President of the West Virginia Historical Society, and was locally known as the "Sage of Pocahontas County;" Born Jan 28th 1871, Died Mar 26th 1930.

On the banks of the Price Run was the home of Anna L. Price the great religious Poetess, who died January 19th 1924. past 87 years of age.

STONY CREEK:- Stony Creek empties into the Greenbrier River 1.1 miles north of the River Bridge at Marlinton . It has its source 0.8 mile due west of Woodriw and is joined by several tributaries of less importance in Sharps Run, Pigeon Run, Dry Run Creek, Indian Draft, and other small unnamed , a large part of the water coming from several large limestone springs (Mc Laughlin) along Dry Creek east of Onoto. Stony Creek has a total length of 6.6 miles with a fall of 1300 feet or at a rate of 196.9 feet per mile. With its tributaries it has a drainage area of 22.33 square miles. A part of the water of Stony Creek is used to propel a turbine for the Geiger Mill.

It was so name at a very early date by the pioneer settlers because of the Creek being so terribly, Rocky and was there by called Stony Creek some of the historical incidents are recorded with its branch Indian Draft..

HALF WAY RUN ;- HALF Way Run is a small stream of mimor importance heading near the top of Marlins Mountain and flowing in practically a traight gorge northwest to the Greenbrier River at Knapp. It has a total length of 2.2 miles with a drainage area of 1.35 square miles . It was so named because it was half way between two particular points, on the Greenbrier River .

BRUSH LICK RUN:- Brush Lick Run heads 0.08 mile south east of Warwick . It is joined by Sideling Run, a stream of greater length , 0.6 mile east of August where the parent stream empties into Greenbrier River . It has a drainage area of 4.73 square miles . The Brush Lick Run was so named from a Deer Lick that was designated as the Brush Lick which was upon the Run.

LEWIS LICK RUN :- The Lewis Lick Run has its source in three forks high up on the south side of the Gay Knob and flows south for a distance of 4.6 miles where it joins the Greenbrier River at August. It has a total fall of 1105 feet or at the rate of 240.2 feet per mile and a drainage basin of 3.63 square miles. This Branch was so named from the pioneer Lewise,s that first settled in Pocahontas County .

THORNY CREEK;- Thorny Creek, with many small tributaries , heads high up on the southern end of Michael Mountain . It is joined from the West by Little Thorny Creek, and flows south west to a point 0.08 mile south-west of Dilleys Mill where it flows west for a distance of 1¼ miles , cutting a deep gorge between Thorny Creek and Marlins Mountains, thence in a well entrenched meander in a South- west direction to the Greenbrier River one-half north-east of August. Thorny Creek has a total length of 9.6 miles with a drainage basin area of 19.34 square miles. It has a total fall of 1250 feet with a rate of fall of 130.2 feet per mile. The Little Thorny Creek has a total length of 3.4 miles with a rate of fall per mile of 94.1 feet per mile , and has a drainage area basin of 2.72 square miles. Thorny Creek has the honor of having the the first largest survey made in what is now Pocahontas County, (was then under the regime Bath County) which was made for Thomas Wilson in the year of 1795 and embraced 44,000 acres of land and included practically all the waters of Thorny Creek The Senica State Forest id situated on the Thorny Creek and The Thorny Creek - Mountain, and contains 11000 acres and is within the bounds of the Thomas Wilson Survey. The Little Thorny Creek has the first small artificial Lake in the County this lake is reached by a good roadway from the site of the old Senica C.C.C. Camp , by crossing a spur of the Thorny Creek Mountain, this Lake contais about 7 acres and about 15 feet deep , This lake is equipped with cabins rest rooms and rowe boats , and during the summer season is visited by many tourists. Hundreds of Deer are in the region of the Thorny Creek and The State Game Reserve

The first settlers on the Thorny Creek found the bottoms to be covered with the white Thorn Trees and thereby named it "Thorny Creek"

Dilleys Flour Mill is situated on the Thorny Creek. (Now out of Use)

KNAPPS CREEK:- KNAPPS Creek is the Greenbrier Rivers largest and most important tributary in Pocahontas County. It has its source high up in the Alleghany Mountain near the State line , and near the top of the Alleghany Mountain five miles east of the Village of Frost. It flows in a south west direction across the Upper Devonian (Geologically Speaking) sandstones and shales to the Village Of Frost , where it is forced to swing to the south because of the Browns Mountain and the Michael Mountain uplift . From this point it follows the less resistant Middle Devonian shales, and passes through some of the best farm land to be found in Pocahontas County , to where it is joined by Laurel-Creek and its tributaries from an oposite direction near Minnehaha Springs, and from there it swings north-west to cut a deep gorge through thes e ranges to join the Greenbrier River at Marlinton . It has a total length of 26.8 miles as it meanders in its natural course , It has an air-line distance of 17.76 miles, and has a total fall of 1560 feet , and a rate of fall per mile of 58.2 feet; It has a drainage area of 109.96 square miles.

The Knapps Creek Valley is one of the most beautiful valleys to be found in the State of West Virginia. The average width of the bottom land of the Knapps Creek Valley is approximatoly three-fourth mile wide and is a farming section from its source high up in the Allegheny Mountain , to its conjunction with the Greenbrier River at Marlinton. Nearly all the bottom land is cleared and is in a state of cultivation from Marlinton to its source , farms and homes are located in all the branches that that find their way to the Knapps Creek-Valley; The soil of the Valley is very productive especially along in the bottoms and here the soil has been carried in, and by the intermixture the fields produce abundantly nearly all the crops that is common to Pocahontas County . The soil is suitable for the timber growth of the famous white pine trees , which has been produced abundantly all over the Knapps Creek and its tributaries. The Knapps Valley was heavily timbered when the early settlers made their debut in the valley and began to clear the land and establish their homes , which appears to be about the year of 1760 .

About 1770 Moses Moore the progenitor of the largest relation ship of the Moore name in Pocahontas County, came to the Knapps Creek Valley, known at that time as Ewing,s Creek , and is so named in many of the old landpapers in giving the local description of the land grants,; This first settler on what is now called Knapps Creek was James Ewing, he must have made settlement on the Knapps Creek about the year of 1760; Traces of the origional cabin remained for years in the meadow near the old orchard contigious to Washington - Moore,s present residence . The tract of land purchased from James Ewing for the consideration of two steel traps and two pounds of English Sterling , extended from from the land formerly owned by Andrew Harold to Dennis Devers gate by the road side below the Francis Dever homestead.

Besides other improvement Moses Moore , built a Mill on Mill Run , near Grady Moores home , and was the first old time water mill erected on the waters of Knapps Creek,(Michael Daugherty built a mill farther down Knapps-Creek about the same time.)

The first pioneer settlers of the Knapps Creek Valley as they appear in the records of Augusta and Bath Counties , are as follows James Ewing, Moses Moore, Timothy Mc Carty, Michael Daugherty , Michael Clark, John Sharp, John Bradshaw, Peter lightner, Joseph Carey, Abraham Deviase, James Dunlop, Samuel Machum, Patrick Magrath, John McCollum, George Poage , William Rhea, Andrew Reid, ~~Stewart/Archibald~~, ~~Townsend~~ Archibald Stewart, Ezekiel Townsend, and others. The early development of Pocahontas County was made while under first Augusta County, during the Revolutionary War, and then after the formation of Bath from Augusta in the year of 1791 and thereafter till 1821 when the formation of Pocahontas County took place. When the Greenbrier Valley and the Knapps Creek Valley, and Pocahontas County in general , became a place of interest to the people of Bath County, their only routh to the Little Levels, to Dunmore , Greenbank, and the upper Greenbrier , then often refered to as as the Upper Tract, was across the Alleghany Mountain , to the Knapps Creek Valley which was refard to as the "North-West Passage "

which was applied to the Knapps Creek gorge between Minnahaha Springs and the town of Huntersville , one of the many Indian trails that crossed the Allegheny Mountains from the Jackson River Valley crossed at Rimal, out by Minnahaha-Springs, and down the Knapps Creek ,passing under the Anticline , on the south side of the Creek and by the town of Huntersville , crossed Marline Run at Marlins Bottom(now Marlinton) crossed the Greenbrier River near the Tannery, and on by the Indian Draft. In ~~1799~~ 1756 The Indians raided the Mays home in Bath County , a few miles from Bath Alum . Joseph Mayes aged 13 years , his mother , an unknown white girl, and a Mrs Sloan, and her ~~infant~~ Infant were taken pri-oners . and according to Historian Andrew Price during that raid they killed twelve persons wounded two, and carried off thirty -five persons as prisoners; on the second days march they crossed the Jackson River near Warwicton , Back Creek-Mountain , and camped near the mouth of Little back Creek, now Mountain Grove. The third day they crossed the Allegheny Mountain came down on the Knapps Creek-Valley marched down Knapps Creek to a point about half-way between Marlinton, and Huntersville , and there went into camp for the night ; This camping site of the Indians , and their captiv es is supposed to be some where on the lower ~~of~~ end of the lands formerly owned by the Late J.H. Buseard; The fourth morning the Indians were on the march bright and early , but they were closely pursued by the Melitia of Augusta County , and a running fight occurred down near the mouth of Knapps Creek and Marlins Run ,now at Marlinton , The Indians were closely pressed , were pursued some distance up Stony Creek and the Indian Draft but could not be overtaken, It was in this raid that the child was killed at Marlins Run by the Indians and buried the same day.

It appears that all the Indian raids that occurred on the upper Jackson River and vicinity, in former Bath County and Augusta County, the trail passed over the lower Knapps Creek Valley , crossed the Greenbrier River near the site of the Tannery at Marlinton and out by the way of Stony Creek and the Indian Draft

to be continued.

(Part 1)
(Sec C)

The following is a list of nearly all the principal streams of Pocahontas - County , showing their meandering distance or length , and their Air line distance from their source to their mouth . The list also shows what particular stream each flows into by being off-set under the stream it flows into.

	Total distance Miles	Air line Miles
Greenbrier river junction of East and West forks at Durbin to the Greenbrier - Pocahontas County line as it meanders through the County	61.6	41.18
" "		
Greenbrier river from source of East fork to Greenbrier-Pocahontas County line	80.1	54.1
Greenbrier river from source of West for to Greenbrier- Pocahontas County line	78.2	54.7
Spice run	6.1	5.5
Locust creek	3.4	3.3
Trump run	2.4	2.3
Mills creek	8.4	5.0
Bruffeys creek	3.9	3.5
~~Old~~ Oldham run	5.4	4.8
High Gap Run	2.5	2.4
Perry Run	3.1	2.8
Laurel Run	8.2	6.8
Mill run	2.1	1.7
Neck Run	1.7	1.3
Island Lick run	4.8	4.0
Stamping creek	6.8	5.4
Stevens Hole run	2.5	1.9
Chicken House Run	2.8	2.8
Beaver Creek	8.6	6.5

(continued)

(Greenbrier River)	8.6	6.5
Beaver Creek	3.6	3.3
Improvement Lick Run	3.3	3.0
Swago Creek	2.2	2.1
McClintock Run	2.8	2.7
Buck Run	3.6	3.4
Dry Creek	2.5	2.1
Monday Lick Run	2.4	2.3
Sunday Lick Run	3.1	3.0
Still House Run	26.8	17.76
Knapps Creek	2.7	2.6
Marlin Run	1.3	1.2
Spice Run	6.0	5.5
Cummings Creek	6.0	5.1
Browns Creek	1.4	1.4
Barclay Run	9.2	3.6
Laurel Creek	6.3	5.5
Doctbards Creek	4.9	4.2
Cochrans Creek	1.7	1.7
Riders Run	1.9	1.7
Big Sandy Run	1.4	1.4
Two Lick Run	1.7	1.5
Lost Bottom Run	2.5	2.3
Widemouth Run	1.7	1.6
Laurel Run	1.4	1.3
Lockridge Run	2.5	2.3
Ruckman Run	2.5	2.4
Guy Run	2.4	2.1
Mill Run	3.6	3.3
Beafe Run		

Knaps Creek	4.4	4.1
Sugar Camp Run	3.4	2.8
Bird Run	1.1	0.9
Price Run	6.6	5.7
Stony Creek	5.2	4.8
Indian Draft	4.6	3.3
Dry Creek	1.4	1.3
Pigeon Run	2.2	2.1
Halfway Run	2.8	2.2
Brush Licak Run	4.2	3.3
Sideling Run	4.6	4.4
Lewis Lick Run	9.6	7.7
Thorny Creek	3.4	2.9
Little Thorny Creek	3.3	2.8
Laurel Run	9.8	5.3
Clover Creek	3.6	2.5
Glade Run	4.4	3.3
Laurel Run from source og Sweet Lick Run	1.9	1.8
Big Run	2.8	2.5
Elk Lick Run	2.8	2.0
Woods Run	14.5	10.9
Sitlingtons Cesnk from source of left prong	6.0	4.8
Thomas Creek	2.7	2.3
Moore Run	3.5	2.7
Gum Branch	3.5	2.7
Shock Run	3.8	3.2
Thorny Branch	3.2	2.8
Jakes Run	3.3	2.9
Stony Run		

(continued)

(Wellingtons creek)		
Galfords Creek	6.1	4.5
Left Prong Galfords Creek	3.2	2.7
Moses Spring Run	2.9	2.4
Deer Creek	17.4	13.1
North Fork of Deer Creek	11.9	9.55
Rosin Run	3.5	2.85
Cooper Run	3.2	2.8
Sutton Run	2.9	2.6
Tackets Fork	2.6	2.5
Block Run	3.7	2.95
Helleber Run	3.25	2.8
Griffin Run	1.6	1.35
Hospital Run flows in Deer Creek	1.4	1.4
Riley Run from source of mill stone run	3.65	2.35
Duncan Run	4.5	3.45
Trimble Run	2.9	2.7
Buffalo Run	4.2	3.5
Saulsbury Run	4.7	4.2
Leatherbark Run	5.15	3.3
~~Mill Run~~ Mill Run	2.1	2.0
Beaver Run	1.9	1.9
Cup Run	2.05	1.95
Tenlee Run	2.2	2.15
Trout Run	2.7	2.3
Brush Run	6.7	5.0

...fork of The Greenbrier River		
Johns Run	3.85	3.0
Little River	7.8	6.25
Buffalo Fork	5.1	4.9
Big Run	1.8	1.7
Old House Run	1.8	1.75
Reservoir Run(Hollow)	2.2	2.0
Rambottom Run	1.05	1.0
Gum Cabin Hollow	2.0	1.9
Five mile Hollow	2.5	2.35
Poca Run	3.1	2.4
Long Run	2.7	2.4
Grassy Run	2.2	2.1
Lick Run	1.9	1.85
Walderman Run	2.15	1.9
Bearwallow Run	1.8	1.6
Campbell Run	1.25	1.2
Mullennax Run	2.8	2.35
Abe Run	2.6	2.4
Burning Run	2.45	2.3
Simmons Run	1.65	1.55
Bennett Run	1.5	1.45
West Fork of the Greenbrier River	16.9	13.0
Mountain Lick Run	4.7	3.8
Fill Run	1.85	1.65
Little River of West Fork	8.9	6.8
Span Oak Run	2.25	2.25
Club House Run	2.35	1.9
Elk Lick Run ~~2.6~~	2.6	2.55

Hinkle Run, flows intoLittle River of West Prong	2.5	2.35
Mill Run	2.2	2.1
Gertrude Run	1.75	1.4
Elk Lick Run	3.1	3.0
Fox Run	2.8	2.7
Mikes Run	2.85	2.8
Snorting Lick Run	2.9	2.5
Anthony Creek (Entire length)	28.65	22.7
Anthony Creek In Pocahontas County	3.7	1.7
North Fork of Anthony Creek	12.45	11.4
North Fork Anthony Creek in Pocahontas County	5.0	4.4
Dry Run	1.65	1.5
Wild Cat Run	1.7	1.4
Hamilton Lick Run	1.3	1.25
Sevenmile Run	1.9	1.8
Sugar Hall Run	1.4	1.3
Gauley River (Entire length)	104.0	59.2
Gauley, Stanberry River (Entire length)	32.35	22.6
Dogway Fork	8.2	6.2
Birch Log Run	1.75	1.7
Tumbling Rock Run	2.45	2.2
North Fork Cranberry River	5.9	4.7
Left Fork	1.85	1.55
Red Run	2.35	2.05
Little Branch	1.5	1.45
Charles Creek	2.35	2.1
Williams River (Entire)	32.2	22.1
Middle Fork	10.1	8.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.25

(continued)

(Tame River)

Little Beechy Run	1.4	1.35
Beechy Run	4.3	3.9
Laurely Branch	1.7	1.6
Hell for Certain Branch	1.3	1. 25
Coal Run	1.2	1.2
Mc Clintocks Run	1.9	1.8
County Line Branch	1.7	1.6
Lower Bannock Shoals Run	1.4	1.2
Hateful Run	1.2	1.1
Kins Creek	2.55	2.3
Bannock Shoal Run	1.95	1.75
Tea Creek	5.5	5.0
Lick Creek	2.1	2.0
Right Fork	3.5	3.25
Sugar Creek	2.7	2.55
Little Laurel Creek	4.5	4.1
Laurel Creek	4.5	4.1
Friel Run	2.25	2.1
Day Run	2.75	2.65
Mountain Lick Run	1.95	1.8
Beaver Dam Run	1.8	1.7
Downy Run	1.95	1.5
Elk River (In Pocahontas County)	13.6	11.9
Dry Fork of Elk	5.1	4.8
Douglas Fork	1.55	1.5
Black Hole Run	1.45	1.35
Pig Run	1.6	1.5
Frape Run	1.7	1.6
Laurel Run	2.3	2.05

Big Spring Fork	9.0	7.5
Mill Run	1.75	1.65
Cup Run	1.95	1.9
Old Field Fork of Elk	8.8	8.0
Slaty Fork	4.2	4.0
Mill Creek	2.6	1.8
Crooked Fork	3.2	2.7
Tygart River in Pocahontas County	2.2	2.0
Shavers Fork of Cheat River (In Pocahontas County)	10.0	8.6
First Fork	5.0	4.8
Second Fork	4.1	3.9
Rocky Run	2.25	2.1
Black Run	2.55	2.45

CHAPTER THREE - Natural Setting (Pocahontas County)

Nov 16 - 1940

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1)

Sec C)

The following table is a list of the principal streams or branches of Pocahontas County with their drainage areas computed by planimeter from topographic maps made by ~~planimeter~~ the U.S. Geological surveys This is to show the area that each branch or stream drains , and is given in square miles . Computations by planimeter are found to be practically correct.

	Square miles
Greenbrier river (entire)	1629.43
Greenbrier river (in Pocahontas County)	629.06
Spice Run	8.34
Locust Creek	9.98
Trump Run	3.58
Hills Creek	31.60
Bruffey Creek	3.80
Oldham Run	8.01
High Gap Run	2.23
Perry Run ~~Fanny~~ Run	2.09
Laurel Run	13,38
Rock Run	1.15
Mill Run	0.80
Island Lick Run	5.12
Stamping Creek	15.80
Tilda Fork	1.10
Blue Lick Run	1. 98
Stevens Hole Run	3.57
Chicken House Run	2,42
Beaver Creek	16.27
Improvement Lick Run	2.76
Swago Creek	12.97

(Areas of Drainage Basins continued)

	Square miles
Mc Clintock Run	1.63
Buck Run	2.04
Dry Creek	3.54
Overholt Run	0.96
Monday Lick Run	2.02
Sunday Lick Run	1.21
Still House Run	2.60
Knapps Creek	106.96
Marlin Run	1.56
Spice Run	0.65
Cummins Creek	11.00
Browns Creek	10.00
Barclay Run	1.18
Laurel Creek	30.68
Douthat Creek	11.65
Cochran Creek	9.72
Rider Run	1.31
Nicholas Run	0.50
Lost Bottom Run	0.92
Wide mouth Run	0.74
Laurel Run	0.70
Lockridge Run	0.74
Ruckman Run	1.67
Guy Run	2.18
Mill Run	2.63
Moore Run	4.85
Sugarcamp Run	6.93
Bird Run	3.60
Price Run	1.01

(Areas of Drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles.
Stony Creek	22.23
Indian Draft	7.49
Dry Creek	2.20
Pigeon Creek	0.88
Halfway Run	1.35
Brush Tick Run	4.73
Sideling Run	2.95
Lewis Lick Run	3.63
Thorny Creek	19.34
Little THorny Creek	2.72
Laurel Run	3.25
Clover Creek	18.17
Glade Run	2.50
Laurel Run(at Cloverlick)	3.58
Big Run	1.17
Elk Lick Run	3.33
Woods Run	2.21
Sitlingtons Creek	51.66
Thomas Creek	8.97
Moore Run	4.88
Gum Branch	2.10
Sheck Run	10.65
Thorny Branch	1.78
Jakes Run	2.79
Stony Run	4.30
Galforde Creek	8.65
Left Prong Of Galforde Creek	2.48
Moses Spring Run	1.86
Deer Creek	68.03

Areas Drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
North Fork of Deer Creek	29.48
Rosin Run	6.50
Cooper Run	1.68
Sutton Run	3.17
Tackets Fork	2.33
Block Run	2.92
Griffin Run	2.53
Helleber Run	2.62
Hospital Run	0.85
Riley Run	2.39
Duncan Run	3.86
Trimble Run	4.27
Saulsbury Run	4.90
Buffalo Run	4.27
Leatherbark Run	6.74
Mill Run	0.76
Beaver Run	1.62
Cup Run	0.92
Tanless Run	2.80
Trout Run	2.80
Allegheny Run	3.44
Brush Run	7.40
East Fork of Greenbrier River	69.94
Johns Run	3.30
Little River of East Fork of the Greenbrier	17.13
Buffalo Fork	6.56
Big Run	2.26
Old House Run	1.42
Reservoir Run (Hollow)	1.36

(Areas Drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles.
Rambottom Run	0.85
Gum Cabin Hollow	1.64
Fivemile Hollow	1.94
Poca Run	7.74
Long Run	2.34
Grassy Run	1.26
Lick Run	1.03
Walderman Run	1.43
Bear wallow Run	1.25
Campbell Run	0.64
Mullenax Run	3.45
Abe Run	2.85
Burning Run	2.34
Simmons Run	0.98
Bennett Run	1.28
West Fork of the Greenbrier river.	62.62
Mountain Lick Creek	7.58
Fill Run	1.77
Little River of West Fork	19.07
Span Oak Run	2.36
Club House Run	3.00
Elk Lick Run	1.52
Hinkle Run	3.25
Mill Run	1.32
Gertrude Run	1.32
Elk Lick Run	2.62
Fox Run	1.75
Mikes Run	1.52
Snorting Lick Run	2.33

(Area Dranage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
Anthony Creek (Entire)	146.93
North Fork of Anthony Creek	22.77
Dry Run	0.74
Wild Cat Run	0.79
Hamilton Lick Run	0.58
Sevenmile Run	0.81
Sugar Hall Run	0.43
Gauley River (Entire)	1350.37
Cherry River (Entire)	171.90
Cherry River (in Pocahontas County)	5.20
Cranberry River (entire)	74.08
Cranberry River (in Pocahontas County)	41.57
Dogway Fork	9.73
Birch Log Run	1.57
Tumbling Rock Run	2.99
North Fork, Cranberry River	9.83
Hunting Run	1.02
Cash Camp Run	0.76
Left Fork	1.70
Red Run	1.58
Little Branch	0.81
Charles Creek	3.22
Williams River (entire)	130.63
Williams River above Middle Fork)	81.53
Middle Fork	27.27
Little Beechy Run	1.33
Beechy Run	5.61
Laurley Branch	1.52
Hell for Certain Branch	1.36

(Area Drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
Coal Run	0.61
County Line Branch	1.47
Bannock Shoals Run	1.03
Hateful Run	0.78
Kins Creek	2.00
Tea Creek	11.60
Lick Creek	1.91
Right Fork	3.90
Sugar Creek	3.86
Little Laurel Creek	4.72
Laurel Creek	8.53
Friel Run	2.51
Galford Run	0.50
Day Run	2.96
Black Mountain Run	1.96
Mountain Lick Run	2.25
Beaver Dam Run	2.41
Denny Run	1.61
Elk River (Above and including Dry Fork at County Line)	75.64
Dry Fork	10.25
Douglas Fork	2.33
Blackhole Run	1.28
Big Run	2.10
Prope Run ..	1.30
Laurel Run	2.87
Big Spring Fork	21.60
Mill Run	1.91
Gap Run	3.14

(Area drainage Basins Continued)

	Square Miles
Old Field Fork	30.69
Slaty Fork	4.85
Mill Creek	2.64
Crooked Fork	5.20
Tygart River (entire)	1435.00
Tygart River (in Pocahontas County)	2.81
Shavers Fork	212.88
Shavers Fork (above Second Fork)	16.96
First Fork	9.97
Second Fork	6.93
Rocky Run	2.76
Black Run	2.06

NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE(Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown
Dec 3rd-1940

(Part I

Sec D)

The Greenbrier River and all its tributaries , have names that have been assigned to them by the early pioneers of the County of Pocahohtas , which was first settled while under the regime of Augusta, Greenbrier, Pendleton, Harrison , and Bath Counties . Many of the names of the smaller streams were given by old hunters, and explorers , and later by the lumberman that cut out the Virgin Forests of Pocahontas County. Some of the small Branches have taken names that are peculiar to their location,- such as North-Fork , South-Fork, East- Branh, West- Branch , Big- Spring, Big- Run,. The Streams or Branches that are thus named the name is self explanatory and does,nt mean any thing in particular, more than the name is common to the particular Branch or Stream , that it flows into, and geographically situate its self in relation to the stream it flows into.

In Pocahontas County there are eight branches that bear the name of " Laurel" Four Laurel Runs, two Laurel Creeks, one Laureley Branch , and one Little Laurel.

And there are many different Branches of minor importance is dubed with the Name of " Laurel" that is not mentioned or shown in the Topographical Maps of the U.S. made for Pocahontas County.

These Branches are named from a small tree or shrub ~~that~~ that grow profusely on the Branches that are called Laurel . There are two species of the Laurel that infest those Branches so named,

The Rhododendron which is sometimes called " Big Laurel " or Deer tongue Laurel . It is certainly one of the most beautiful of all our native species and has been appropiately selected as West Virginias State Flower .

Mountain laurel has rich evergreen foliage and beautiful pink and white flowers and nearly as attractive as the Rhododendron .

The Mountain Laurel is poisonous to cattle and sheep, but the Rhododendron is not poisonous.

DEER CREEK

Deer Creek, is the second largest tributary of the Greenbrier River in Pocahontas County , heads in several small branches on the west side of Franks Mountain and the main Allegheny, that have cut deep V- shaped valleys flowing westwaddly , with its branches and tributaries cut a broad level valley in the vicinity of Greenbank and Arbovale, And is perhaps the largest flat land section in Pocahontas County; It continues in a south west direction , cutting a deep gorge, including a beautiful ox -bow one mile East of Sase where it joins the Greebbrier River; This beautiful " Ox-Bow" or "Loop-The Loop" as it is some times called, is a freak of nature, that attract many visitors, it is where Deer Creek in an entrenched meander of about two miles , flows in all directions ,North,South,East,and West , and nearly ~~meets its self~~ meets its self by less than the tenth of a mile, the barrier is a cliff of rocks that rise in the center of the loop to about 350 feet, and forms a very beautiful ridge of evergreens of Pines and Laurel, this neck of rugged land resembling a promontory, was called by the old hunters in the pioneer days , " Scanniyhook" it was a good crossing place for the Deer. ~~The old road way that went down Deer Creek, and the settlement on the Greenbrier River and the Back Allegheny Mountain went up over this~~ to the settlement on the Greenbrier River and the Back Allegheny Mountain went up over this bar and was named by the early settlers " Bar Ford ". And the place still continues under the name of"Bar Ford"

Deer Creek has a total length of 17.4 miles with a drainage of an area of 68.03 square miles . Its tributaries are: North Fork, Rosin Rup, Sutton Run , Tackets Fork, Block Run, Hellebore Run, Griffin Run, Cooper Run, Hospital Run, Riley Run, Duncan Run, Trimble Run, Buffalo Run, and Saulsbery Rup, and many small runs and hollows of minor importance as: Bearpin Hollow Jakes hollow, Sheets Hollow, Talman Hollow , Rattle Snake Hollow, Ross Hollow, Erwin Hollow, Elliott Hollow, and Hamilton Hollow. Rumbaugh Hollow, Mill Stone Run , Spruce Lick Run and Bridge Run Hollow.

The name of Deer Creek: origionated with the first settlers of Pocahontas County , many different names have been bestowed upon the branch but "Deer Creek" is the name that has prevailed for a period of about 160 years

The first settlement on Deer Creek was made by John Warwick, and his three sons ~~William~~ William Warwick, Andrew Warick , and John Warwick Jr, which was made about the year of 1765 some people fix the date at 1770.

The old origional homestead was on the North West side of Deer Creek above the Steel Bridge and the Cass road , opposite the conjunction of Deer Creek, and the North Fork, after the settlement was made by John Warwick and family an attack from the Indians was apprehended and the settlers determined to build a fort as a defense of the infant settlement , which was planned by Jacob Warwick who was making a settlement at what is now Dunmore , and erecting a fort at that place about the same time., The John Warwick fort on the Deer Creek, was circular in form. and the roof was partly covered by sods and dirt to prevent fire from the enemy , The white oak walls bristled with port holes and surrounded by a stockade fence made an almost impregnable defense . This Fort was used as a home for some of the settlers who often lived for weeks inside its walls. For many years it remained a famous fort on the frontier,having withstood several Indian attacks.

The Fort was situated in the forks of Deer Creek and the North Fork , on an elevation of ground that commanded a fine view of the surrounding country . The site of the old Fort is situated in the west end of a field now owned by F. H. Warwick The description of the Fort was told by the venerable Peter Warwick who was in turn told by his Grandfather William Warwick.

For a period of about 30 or 40 years ,during the early settlement the branch now known as Deer Creek was called : Warwicks Creek in honor of the Pioneer Warwick and was quoted in the land records as Warwicks Creek a Branch of Greenbrier River.

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NATURA

When the pioneers were settling up the Deer Creek valley, or Warwicks Creek as it was then called, found the Deer to be so numerous that they were considered a pest to the farmers, who had to farm on a small scale, only having small fields and patches planted, and the Deer would some times destroy a whole crop. There is a tradition that Jacob Rumbaugh who lived upon the land now owned by Monroe Beard, did not have feed enough to winter his cow, and fed her on Deer meat, (It has since been conceded that a cow will eat dried venison.)

And from the fact that the Deer were so numerous in the the country it was called Deer Creek And to the Indians it was called by names that have have long been forgotten, The Indians called it Ta-rin-ka, Wak- pa- dan. meaning Deer- Creek. and hence the name Deer Creek.

As we study into the names given to Deer Creek proper above the confluence of the North Fork and Deer Creek, and that of the Rosin Run the branch that flows into the North Fork South of Greenbank, it appears that the names have been applied improperly; and criss-crossed. Some of the older folks claim that Rosin Run was called Deer Creek; and the North Fork its North Branch, and and Deer Creek proper was called Back Creek or Muddy Creek, which seems to be very reasonable, and some of the old land records give their local description in this particular respect.

But however the names as they exist at the present time, have gone down in the history of all the land records, and are so fixed that it will be a matter of impossibility to change the names back to their origional meaning.

Does hunter
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West Virginia Writers' Project

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From writing s from the Pocahontas Times .

RECEIVED FEB 1941 Federal Writers Project Charleston, W. Va.

GUM BRANCH--The Gum Branch is

near and North of the Dunmore Mineral Springs; this small Branch gives rise in what is locally known as Charleys Ridge ,in the Lime Stone Section of the Hill-Neighborhood East of Dunmore, It has an entire length of 3.5 miles , with a total fall of 625 feet with a rate of 178.5 feet per mile ; and has a drainage basin area of 2.10 Square Miles ; This Branch known as the Gum Spring Branch has many small intermittent streams , which are all situated in a Limestone Section and the land is all very productive , and some of the very best farms are situated in its water shed and its valley.

The Gum Branch received its name by the fact ~~that~~ that an old pioneer by the name of Gum lived for a time, at an ice cold Spring which is near the Gum-Spring School House ,now discontinued by the Board of Education.

DUNMORE SPRING BRANCH: The Dunmore Spring Branch Branch , the Spring of which has been recently called the Rooce Prichards Spring , is located on the highway 0.8 mile South- East of Dunmore is one of the largest artesian springs in Pocahontas County, comparing favorably with Minnehaha Springs in size. This water emerges in two or more points in the Bossardville Limestone and contains principally the minerals of Calcium, Magnesium, and Sulphur .

very little use is being made of this excelent flow of water of medicinal properties, save during the summer months when a very small portion is bottled and shipped for drinking purposes.

Analysis has been of the water by Chemists ; In Grains per gallon as follow

Calcium Sulphate	1.95
Calcium Carbonate	3.30
Magnesium Carbonate	1.21
Sulphur Trioxide	2.82
Total Solids	9.28
Loss on Ignition	3.85

This small Dunmore Spring Branch in the length of .8 mile has a fall of about 16 feet. The flow of water is so strong that it has been developed and has run the Dunmore Flower Mill about a hundre years;

This fine Spring and its facility for water power was the main instigation to bring about , the first settlement of the Dunmore neighborhood by Jacob Warwick and Robert Sitlington which was perhaps about the year of 1766.

Mrs Hunter of Marlinton now owns the head Spring of the Dunmore Branch and Swimming Pools have been erected of Stone and Concrete, also cabins and Rest Rooms have been built ; A Concrete monument of Powhatan the father of Indian Princess Pocahontas has been erected; a stone building has been erected in honor of the pioneer Jacob Warwick, who first owned the land.

MOORES RUN:- The Moore Run gives rise in the Hill neighborhood East of Dunmore near Dave Sheets farm, and flows in a South West course, to unite with Sitlington Creek, Near the Village of Dunmore, it has a total length of 2.7 miles, with a total fall of 200 feet, with a rate of fall of 74.1 feet per mile, and has an area of drainage basins of 4.88 square miles

For many years this Branch was locally known as Henches Run, and was quoted in the Land Records as far back as 1830 as Henches Run and has been quoted as Henricks Run in the land records, There is a tradition current, that there was a man by that name of "Hench" that lived on the head of the run, and that the run was named after him. However the name has been changed by the Geological Survey of Pocahontas to that of Moores Run. In honor of the late Isaac Moore, who figured largely in the develpment of the Dunmore neighborhood; and for whom ~~[illegible]~~ Dunmore was named.

The Dunmore neighborhood is one of the oldest settlements of Pocahontas County, It was at first known as" Warwick " and when the Mathews' became the owners of all the realty of the Dunmore section, it was then referred to, and called "Mathewsville"; Isaac Moore and a citizen by the name of Dunkum, bought from Andrew C. Mathews his fine farm, and divided it, and out of their names they jointly coined the word "Dun more", and so named the Post Office which had been previously named "Mathewsville".

The first settlement of the Dunmore community was made about the year of 1766, any way Andrew Sitlington wrote a letter to his Brother in Ireland bearing date of 1766 . and was living on Sitlington Creek at that date (The letter is recorded in the Annals of Bath County)

The old Indian Fort, was built near where the water power mill, now owned by Sam Mc Laughlin, . The Fort was erected shortly after that date perhaps about the year of 1770. The following Revolutionary war veterns affidavit reports the fact that it was built about that date, or before, the work he has refference to in the affidavit is rebuilding the Fort.

The affidavit of WILLIAM KINNERLY Of Augusta County .

Taken July 22nd 1833 (For the purpose of drawing a pension)

Volunteered in August 1774 to serve against the Indians ; Went out under Captain Geo Mathews , William Roberts being First Lieut- and George Gibson second. Marched to Warwick Fort , where they joined Captain George Moffit , whose men was building the Fort " xxxxx

This Affidavit purported the fact that they were building or repairing the Fort at Dunmore In August 1774 . It appears by the records that there was some kind of an Indian Fort there at Warwick before Capt . George Moffit was building the Fort as mentioned in William Kinnerlys affidavit .

NATURAL SETTING, CHAPTER THREE, (Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown.

Roscoe W. Brown
Mar-22nd 1941.

Part 1)

(Sec D)

LEATHER BARK RUN- Leatherbark Run has its source high up on the West side of the Back Allegheny Mountain near the Bald Knob, on the West side thereof; and flows in a South-West direction to a point one- fourth mile east of Shavers Fork of Cheat, ; at this point the Geologist claim that Leatherbark Run is eating its way in to the plateau scarp, which in time to come , (Geologicelly speaking) it will capture the head waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River , which will then become a branch of Greenbrier River,; At this point the Leatherbark Run, is 60 feet under ~~t~~ or lower than the Shavers Fork of Cheat, which is only 1,660 feet away to the North of Leatherbark Run. The Leatherbark Run has a rapid fall with an average of 368.9 feet per mile , with the upper end falling more than a 1000 feet in less than 1½ miles,(While the Shavers Fork has a fall of only 90 feet per mile) from this point it swings South - East cutting a deep niche ,or deep gorge in the Back- Allegheny Mountain , and joining the Greenbrier River at Cass;

It has a meandering length of 5.15 miles with a total fall of 1900 feet or at a rate of 368.9 feet per mile. Its Drainahe Basin area 6.74 square miles.

The Spruce Lumber Company constructed a Railroad up the Leatherbark Run from Cass at an Incline of over 1400 feet to Spruce, which was by the means of switch-backs ; this was built in the year of 1902 & 1903.

This was for the purpose of hauling the timber from all the holdings of the Spruce Lumber Company ,in the head waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat, Elk River to Cass ,to be manufactured into Lumber.

Leatherbark received its name from the shrub " Leather bark" or Leatherwood" which grew as abundantly on the branch near the Greenbrier river ; which is a small "Thymelaeaceous" tree or shrub ,with tough pliant stems,and small yellow flowers,- called also Moose wood , this shrub was used for Ox whips and Horse whips

DEEVER RUN:- Deever Run , is a small Branch heading high up in the East side of the Alleghemy Mouhtain , and flows with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier River, it has an entire length of 1.9 miles with a total fall of 890 feet , with a rate of 468 feet per mile, and has a drainage basin area of 1.62 square miles.

This branch received its name, from the fact that James and William Deaver settled near by, who were supposed to be among the very first settlers on the Back Alleghemy Mountain.

CUP RUN:- Cup Run is a small branch heading high up in the East side of the Alleghemy Mountain and flows into the Greenbrier River, a short distance East of The Deevers Run . It has an entier length of 2.05 miles ,with a total fall of 1090 feet, with a rate of 531.7 feet of fall per mile, and has a drainage area basin of .92 Square Miles .

This Branch received its name due to the fact that there was found a large stationary stone resembling the shape of a Cup in the branch and was thereby called CUP RUN.

WANLESS RUN:- Wanless Run is an other small branch heading high up on the Eastern side of the Back Alleghemy Mountain , and flows with rapid fall to the Greenbrier River near the Wanless Station . It has an entier length of 2.2 miles with a total fall of 1255 feet , and has a rate of 570.4 feet fall per mile, and has a drainage area basin of 2.80 Square feet per mile .

This branch was named in honor of the Pioneer William Wanless , who settled on the Back Alleghemy Mountain along with the first settlers of that vicinity.

TROUT RUN:- Trout Run gived rise high up in the Eastern side of the Back - Alleghemy Mountain and flows with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier River below the site of the old Lumber Town of Nida.

It has an entire length of " 2.05 miles with a total fall of 1405 feet, at the rate of 685.3 feet per mile. and has a drainage area basin of 2.80 Square miles

The Trout Run was so named because its waters were full of the famous Brook Trout.

ALLEGHENY RUN:- Alleghemy Run heads near the base of the Pottsville Series (Geologically speaking) on the East side of the Alleghemy Mountain, and flows South -East with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier river at Hosterman .

It has a length of 2.7 miles , with a total fall of 1975 feet or a rate of 731.4 feet per mile. It has a drainage area basin of 3.44 Square miles .

Alleghemy Run was so named from the Back Allegheny Mountain, from which it flows , which has derived from the Indian Language with an unascertained meaning, Some Educators claim that it means in the Indian Language " The big sign" " The big track" " The Big mountain " or the " Big Run".

WOODS RUN:- Woods Run is a small branch, that flows in to the Greenbrier River near Stony Bottom (Formerly Called Drift Wood) It has an entire length of 2.8 miles , with a total fall of 1450 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 517.8 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 2.21 Square miles .

It has been said that this little branch received its name from James WOODS Warwick and is Quoted in the land records, early as 1830.

LAUREL RUN:- Laurel Run including Sweet Lick Run gives rise in the westerns side of the Thomas Mountain and flows in a western course to the Greenbrier river at Clover Lick.

It has an entire length of 4.4 miles with a fall of 830 feet, with a rate of 189.7 feet per mile, and has a Drainage area Basin of 3.58 square miles

The Laurel Run road way has been one of the most importent thoroughfares in Pocahontas County; At a very early date about the year of 1782 Jacob Warwick lived at Dunmore, and had holdings at Clover Lick, and the road way or thoroughfare from his home at Dunmore (Then refered to as Warwick) was down the Laurel Run to CloverLick. The Road at first was built across the Thomas Mountain, north of Laurel Run, when about the year of 1800, Mrs Jacob Warwick had the first road cut out up Laurel Run, in order to bring the lumber for their new house from the vicinity of Greenbank. Ever since that date the County and State have been working on the Laurel Run County Road, and are still working on it, and at the present time the W - P - A is giving it a rock capped surface.

There are many authentic historical events, connected with the Laurel-Run and Clover Lick. While Jacob Warwick was making hay at Clover Lick, with several hands, a rain came up and dampened their guns, which was always kept near by in the Indian times; In the after noon the men fired their guns off, so as to load them with fresh charges. Some person hearing the guns in quick succession reported that the Indians were fighting the men at Clover Lick.

Mrs Warwick at Dunmore, at once mounted a large black stallion, put a colored boy on behind and went at full speed, by way of the Laurel Run which was then only a bridle path, swam the Greenbrier River to see what was going on at Clover Lick. This colored boy was called "Ben" who died at Clover Lick, and is remembered by many of the older citizens.

Upon another occasion, when the Shawnees Indians were returning fron one of their raids to the east, forty or fifty of their warriors were sent by Clover Lick, with the intention, it is believed, to pillage and burn every thing at Clover Lick . A scout from near Millboro Va, was sent in haste to warn Jacob Warwick (called Warwick) of the movements of the Indians, The Fo rt at Dunmore was put in readiness; and Jacob Warwick who was then at Clover Lick; with about twenty others , waited for the Indiand in ambush on the crest of the mountain over looking the Laurel Run ; They all fired on the Indians which was very effectively done , nearly every man killed or wounded an Indian.

The Indians on their surprise hastily fled , and was pursued as far as Elk Water in Randolph County. Upon learning of the result , Mrs Warwick at once followed her husband and his companions, attended by servants carrying provisions for them . She met them at the Big Spring on their return and the weary hungry party were greatly refreshed by her thoutful preperation.

The Laurel Run was so named by the immense quantity of Laurel that grew in the lower part of the Run near to the Greenbrier River .

GLADE RUN:-

The Glade Run is a small Branch that flows in a South-West direction to unite with Clover Lick Creek a few feet from its mouth . but the Geologist claim that at an earlier date it was a branch of the Greenbrier River , about 0.8 mile North- West of Clover Lick , when the River flowed across the narrow now abandoned channel that surrounds the knoll one mile West Of Cloverlick .

Glade Run has an entire length of 3.6 miles with a total fall of 1175 feet with a rate of 326.3 feet fall per mile , with a drainage area basin of 2.50 square miles. It received its name by the local land owners that it flowed through early as 1849 which appears in the land records of that date .

NATURAL SETTING . CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

ROSCOE W. BROWN.

April 5th 1941.

(Part 1)

Sec D)

CLOVER LICK CREEK :- Clover Lick Creek has its source in two forks, heading between Gay Knob, and Clover Lick Mountain , the two uniting to flow North for about four miles where it swings to the East forming a semicircle around the northern end of Clover Lick Mountain , then flows in a southeastern course and unites with Glade Run about 0.8 miles north west of CloverLick which Geologist' claim was an tributary of the Greenbrier River , when the River flowed across the now abandoned channel that surrounds the knoll one mile west of Clover Lick.

Clover Lick Creek is one of the most important branches of the the Greenbrier River much of the lands through which it flows is of the Lime Stone formation , and is noted for its fine quality of Blue Grass that it produces so abundantly, which makes it a real section for stock raising of cattle sheep and horses.

From the very earliest settlement of the Clover Creek Valley it has been been highly noted for its productiveness , in the way of grass, and fruit, and vegitables as potatoes, No place in Pocahontas County is more productive than the Clover Creek Valley; which was a great incentive to the early pioneers of Pocahontas County.

This Creek has a total length of 9.8 miles with an air line length of 5.3 miles or a ratio of 1.84 . It has a total fall of 1580 feet , or at the rate of 162.2 feet per mile . and has a drainage area basin of 18.17 square miles.

At Clover Lick a Mr Coyner has constructed a dam across Clover Creek and developed a Water power , installed a small turbine which has operated an electric generator, and run light machinery , with the same water power device

It appears that the first settlement on Clover Lick Creek , was made some time prior 1774 , the region was first occupied by the Lewises, Jacob Warwick first rented the lands at Clover Lick Creek from the Lewises' then later decided to leave Pocahontas County (Which was then Bath County) and settle in Kentuckey, having already secured possessions in Kentuckey; he started on the trip , when some of his party in advance were all slain by the Indians near Sewell Mountain; Jacob Warwick then with his family returned back home at Dunmore ; Mrs Warwick thereupon became so unwilling to emigrate from her Pocahontas home, that her husband decided to exchange his Kentuckey possessions with Alexander Dunlap , for a portion of the Clover Lick lands. The Dunlap Patent called for 400 Acres of land; the actual survey made 600 Acres , there was a suit between Lewises and Dunlap about this possession; when matters as to these lands were settled and became satisfactorily arranged, Jacob Warwick moved to Clover Lick Creek , and erected a rowe of Cabins and lived in them intermitently , his home being at Dunmore (Then refered to and known as Warwick) and had a home stead and land holdings on Jackson River.

While living at Clover Lick, upon an occasion , moved his family back to Dunmore, or Jackson' River, for a short time, and left his Cabins at Clover Lick in charge of two colored men, a man one by the name off " Sam " and Greenbrie-Ben , and upon this occasion , he went to Randolph County, by way of the old indian trail, leading up Clover Lick Creek , by the Big Spring Branch, and on through the Mingo Flats section.

It was night when he returned , and as he was nearing home on Clover Lick Creek, his horse scared at something in the road, which he at once recognized as fresh hoof of roasting ears, the presence of Indians was at once suspected and upon approaching the house cautiously it was found that the row of cabins were all burned , and the premises ransacked .

In their glee , the Indians had caught the chickens picked all their feathers off and let them go.

Sam the colored man made his escape to the woods , but "Greenbrier Ben" then about 10 or 12 years old hid in a hemp patch so near the cabin that when it burned he could hardly keep still , his buckskin breeches were made so hot; From his hiding place in the Hemp patch , he saw the Indians pick the chickens leaving their tails, and Top knots , and laugh at their grotesque appearence.

He saw them run the wagon in to the fire after the Cabin near the spring had become a smouldering heap of coals. This was the first wagon ever to cross the Alleghianies in to what is now Pocahontas County. It was brought from Mountain Grove Va., up Little Back Creek , about three miles above where the Huntersville road first crosses the stream going East; then across Knapps Spur along by Harpers Mill , then straight across to Thorney Creek through the Lightner place past Bethel Church to the Saunders place on Thorney Creek ; thence up the ridge to the top , and then down to the Knapp place on the Greenbrier River then to Clover Lick.

(It must be understood that this wagon was taken across the Alleghany Mountain and to Clover Lick Creek, was before there was any roads that would permit a road wagon to pass over, it passed through unimproved lands, and perhaps was taken up the Greenbrier River bed from the Knapp place above mentioned)

After the Cabins were all burned , other cabins were rebuilt , and a large Fort was erected in defense against the Indians , on Clover Lick Creek, and was refered to as the"Clover Lick Fort" and some times called " Warwicks Fort " After living at the Clover Lick Creek for some time they ,sold the 525 Acres at Dunmore to Sampson Mathews bearing date of Dec 14 th 1802 See Deed Book No 4 at Page 498 of Bath County County Va. Ereand Mr Warwick thought best to move with their Children to Jackson s River estate, they then moved from Clover Lick Creek to Bath and remained there till their Son Andrew was married , then they came back to Clover Lick Creek , where they found their

were deemed unfit for occupancy , and arrangements were made to build a spacious mansion ; Patrick Bruffey was employed to hew the timbers and to dress the Lumber . This spacious Mansion was so arranged that it was used for Church service for many years on Clover Creek.

This Historic Mansion was finly removed to give place for the residence of Dr Ligon which was burned in 1884.

In the early pioneer days , the main route for Emigrants from Maryland Pensylvania and other pioints North and North East passed by Clover Lick Creek to Kentuckey and Ohio, As many as forty and fifty would be entertained over night at the home of Jacob Warwick on Clover Lick Creek; This made Clover Lick one of the most public and widely known places in the whole country.

The name of Clover Lick Creek first appears in the Records early as 1774 and is mentioned in the following affidavits , of the Revolutionary War Veterns in order to secure a pension for their services in the Revolutionary war.

Robert Sitlington made affidavit Sept 3rd 1832:-

That he was drafted in 1777 to serve two Months at Warwick and Clover Lick Forts against the Indians ; under Captain Samuel Vance and Lieut John Cartmill.

James Woddoll:-(of Pocahontas County) Sept 3rd 1832:-

Made affidavit that he was drafted from Augusta County 1774. being stationed at Clover Lick 6 weeks under George Moffit.

William Kennerly Of Augusta County made affidavit July 22nd 1833.

Volanteered 1774 to serve against the Indians . went out under Capt- George Mathews ; William Roberts being first Lieut ; and George Gibson being second. Marched to Warwicks Fort where they joined Captain George Moffets Company building the Fort.

The first land Grant issued to Jacob Warwick under the regime of Nath County for 515 Acres bearing date of 1797 gives the Local Description as being on Clover Lick Creek.

There is a tradition , that there was found many different Deer Licks and Elk Licks , up on this branch by the early pioneers of Pocahontas County and one of the Licks found , on the branch North West of the Town of Clover Lick with clover growing growing very profusely around it , which appeard to be the Lick used mostly by by the Deer and Elk.; and it was spoken of as the " Clover Lick " Then the name emerged into the name of Clover Lick Creek ; and the name has always been attache to every thing connected with the section of Clover Creek and Vicinity.

No personever knew how the Clover got to this section of the country so early ,when all American cultivated forms come direct from Europe, including the Red, Crimson, White, alsike Swedish Clovers.

Clover was used for food by some tribes of the Indians in the early Spring ; the leaves of which was eaten as a salid.

The Clover blossom is an excellant Honey Plant and no place can produce better honey than in the Clover Lick Vicinity.

" To be in Clover " is a synonym of abundance .

The Four- leaved Clover is thought to be a portent of good fortune.

The Red Clover is the State Flower of the State of Vermont.

years. His son, Solomon Conrad, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, after going through the war and being honorably discharged took charge of the home place and rebuilt the mill, which was made to grind buckwheat and wheat. About 1840, he built and operated an up and down saw mill, until the close of the Civil War. This mill, known as the Conrad Mill, was considered first class, making the very best corn meal, buckwheat and wheat flour. In connection with the saw mill he had a dry kiln, and always had some of the very best white pine lumber to sell. In that day and time no log was sawed into lumber unless it was the very best.

The old mill site and the Solomon Conrad homestead has been the home of O. L. Orndorff, a grandson, who, in 1893, had to re-roof and weatherboard the old home, and employed Warwick Hudson and Newton Ervin to rebuild the chimneys. This is the oldest house in the Greenbank community, having stood 115 years or more. It is on the colonial style, with its massive chimneys, and old time fire places and spacious mantels in a fine state of preservation and has the appearance of standing another century.

In the year 1822, Patrick Bruffey purchased from Jacob Gillispie and James Tallman, 134 acres of land, which was part of the Thomas Jarvis Grant of 400 acres. He built a grist mill and saw mill and carved a mill race out of the hill side more than a quarter of a mile. This same mill race has been in constant use for a period of 112 years and is still running. In connection with the saw mill, he established a wagon shop,

blacksmith shop, and supplied the neighborhood with wagons. The late William Sutton of the hill neighborhood, learned the wagon makers trade under Patrick Bruffey and carried on the work long after the Civil War. Patrick Bruffey was Magistrate in the community for several years and became Sheriff of Pocahontas County later.

The pioneer, Daniel Kerr, who, soon after the Revolutionary War, located on Deer Creek, now below the town of Boyer, established a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop and managed a store and his place became one of industry for that part of the community. A lathe was installed at this place and was operated by Frederick Phillips, who was a wheelright, and made spinning wheels, looms, reels, spools, spool frames, and chairs. The site of this old mill may be seen on the north side of the creek near the east end of the Hevener farm.

The pioneer Luday Taylor, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, purchased land from Solomon Townsend and others in 1819, and settled on Galford's Creek. He erected a grist mill and a saw mill. This mill was kept in running condition until about 1880, and had its niche in the early advancement and development of that part of Greenbank community. The old Luday Taylor homestead is now owned by Arch Galford.

Thus is noted some of the early developments of Greenbank District, Pocahontas County, which District now leads the County in industrial development.

Pearl H. Gregory

(Above information gotten from local sources)

FURNACE HOLLOW- The Furnace Hollow is situated on the North side of Deer Creek, on the Little Mountain side, formerly on the lands of the pioneer Warwicks, now owned by Willie Sheets. At the mouth of the hollow a score or more of Furnaces or enclosed fire places were built, supposed to have been build by the Indians the reason for which is not known ; The pioneer John Warwick that settled nearby - about 1770 - never knew the purpose of the furnaces, they were about three feet wide, and six feet long, and about three feet high, they are now all fallen and look like piles of rocks, The pioneers learned from the Indians that some profound secret appeared to enshroud the the "Furnace Hollow" and the "Mine Bank;" For long generations the Indians had followed the same paths beating them down deep in the forest earth, and the pioneers that made the settlement near the forks of the Deer Creek, at the Furnace Hollow, and the Mine Bank, recited the fact that the Indian trails appeared to diverge in every direction, from the vicinity of the forks of Deer Creek. It appears that this section of the country was a special meeting place of the Indians in prehistoric times.

When the Indians saw the pioneers building the Warwick Fort, at the forks of Deer Creek, which is between the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow, they were exasperated, and many skirmishes occurred afterwards, when they saw that they were going to lose their hunting, camping, and fishing grounds.

We have it by a direct line of tradition that a band of about fourty Indians returned to their old camping ground, near the Mine bank, on a friendly mission which may have occurred about the year of 1800. Any way it did not occur till after Mad Anthony Wayne had brought about a treaty with the Indians in 1795.

These Indians were old warriors, with their wives, and some Indian Boys, Their camping place were on the lands of Andrew Warwick, in his sugar orchard, which is now owned by Grats Slaven, and may have been near the location of the Fraternal Park.

One line of tradition of the return of the Indians, to the vicinity of the Furnace Hollow, and the Mine Bank is, that Elizabeth Warwick, who became the wife of John Slaven, on April 3rd 1783, and was living on the Greenbrier River near the Town of Frank; in company with her daughter Annie Slaven, decided to spend a few days with her brother, Andrew Warwick. upon their arrival their horses became terribly frightened when they rode into the camp of the Indians, but their fear was soon assuaged, when they saw some white folks standing near by, and learned that the Indians were not on the war path.

The Indians were lounging around on the ground, watching the boys shoot birds from the tops of sugar trees, with bow and arrows. The Indians said, they were passing through the country, visiting the graves of their fore fathers, for the last time; At least they left that impression on the minds of the early settlers.

Many prospectors, have visited the Mine Bank and " The Furnace Hollow", with maps, or plats, showing the delineation of the vicinity, of the junction of the North Fork Creek, and the Deer Creek, the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow.

The Maps appeared to divulge the fact, that upon finding a certain keystone, or rock, therefrom by a certain bearing given, would lead the way, to some hidden treasure, mineral, or some natural compound of metal, or other treasure.

But however, the enigma, that enshrouds the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow, is left for the writer of romance. Within the past twenty five years, the Mine Bank has cought on fire, twice; and has burned for a year at a time. The Mine Bank is first mentioned in the land records, in giving the local description of the Thomas Cartmill Patent, bearing date of June 1780. and is called for near the Mine Bank, (and is near where the Bank catches on fire.)

The Furnace Hollow received its name from early pioneer Warwicks who so named it from the Stone Mason Furnaces that were found, at the mouth of the Hollw

The following letter was written by Mr, J .C . Harper of Knapps Creek and printed in the Pocahontas Times of December 19th 1940.

KNAPPS CREEK AGAIN.

Dear Mr, Price: (Editor of the Pocahontas Times)

I was interested in Wilma Beard Harper,s inquiry in your issue of November 28th as to who Knapps Creek was named for. I also noted with interest your answer in the same issue.

I read in the last issue of the Times, date date of Dec 12th, an article of Mr, Ewing, I am of the opinion like Mr Ewing, that there is and probably always will be a question as to the man who should be honored with the name. However I should not be at home now, if I should wake up some morning and find I was living on Ewing Creek. Being of the fourth generation of the Harpers who have lived here in the heart of the valley , I beg to pass on the following information :

When a mere lad , fifty or sixty years ago, I well remember of hearing my grand father say, that Knapps Creek was named in honor of a man by the name of Knapp who lived on the bank near where the public road now is and opposite the present home of Ward Cleek. Also when a boy I enjoyed sitting by the open wood fire, and listen to my mother tell us of the past history of our local community, many of the things she stated were stored in my mind . This was in the days when children were anxious to listen to older folks and were taught that a still tongue made a wise head. My great grandmother died in 1870 at a ripe old age. The first few yers of my mothers married life were spent with her . I have heard my mother make statements in regard to this Mr Knapp, same as I heard grandfather and she would say grandmother told me so . And from this history which is not written I am convinced of the location of where this man lived . And it was never mentioned to me but what the name was spelled Knapp. It may have been Caleb Knapp.

Now as to Napthalem Gregory , in my mind he can have the honor of the old Spur road, which crossed the mountain , near where H.I.Shinaberry now lives. This was called Nap,s Spur Road and was very much used prior to buggy days. Some wagons and traveled this road in the early days .

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To verify the name, I have in my possession a grant of land from the Commonwealth of Virginia to my great grand father , Henry Harper, dated 1825, signed by John Tyler Governor. In the courses of the land trees are called for on this road mentioned as " Nap,s Spur Road " This road leaves Little Back Creek near the old Chestnut home, following a long ridge to the top of the Alleghenny Mountain , then following the top for some distance around the head waters of Laurel Run Creek , thence around the East end of the Little Mountain and down along the ridge to the Knapps Creek Valley near the site of Harpers Mill. It is still evident that a long time ago considerable digging was done on this road at several places.

J.C.Harper.

Huntersville, West Va.

CUMMINS CREEK:- Cummins Creek is a branch of Knapps Creek that gives rise near the top of the Brushy Mountain it flows practically due North for a distance of 6 miles to join Knapps Creek near Huntersville

It has a total fall of 1000 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 166.6 feet , and has a drainage area of 11 square miles.

Cummins Creek began settlement about the time of the formation of Pocahontas and was so named from a pioneer by the name of Cummins.

LAUREL CREEK :- Laurel Creek with its numerous branches is Knapps Creek largest tributary from a stand point of volum . Laurel Creek has its source high up on Allegheny Mountain only 3.6 miles (air line distance) from its mouth but flows in a southerly direction to Rimel where it is joined by Cochran Creek, with its numerous tributaries from the south, Thence it flows ~~South~~ North west , cutting a gorge across the the north end of Middle Mountain and is joined by Doutharty Creek also from the south, one mile south of Minnehaha Springs, where it enters Knapps Creek

The principal branches of the Laurel Creek are Doutharty Creek with an entire length of 6.3 miles with a total fall of 760 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 120.6 feet, and has a drainage are basinof 11.65 square miles. ~~Cochran~~ Cochran creek with an entire length of 4.9 miles with a total fall of 950 feet , and a rate of fall per mile of 193.8 feet it ~~has~~ has a drainage basin of 9.72 square miles other minor branches are Riders Run, 1.7 miles long. Big Sandy Run , 1.9 milesslong Two Lick Run, 1.4 miles long. Lost Bottom Run 1.7 miles long, Widemouth Run , 2.5 miles long , Laurel Run 1.7 miles long, Lockridge Run 1.4 miles long .

The main branches of Laurel Creek were so name as follows; Douthart Creek was named from Michael Daugherty , on e of the early pioneer settlers of the Knapps Creek Valley his home was on the lands now owned by Ward Cleek ; He settled there about the year of 1770.

The Cochran Creek was so named in honor of the pioneer family of Cochrans who settled in the County while under the regime of Bath County Virginia. Laurel Creek has a total drainage area of 30.68 square miles.

NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County.

Chapter Three.

Part (1) Sec (D)

Roscoe H. Brown.
June 28 - 1941

BROWNS CREEK;- Browns Creek has its source in several in the small branches that give rise in the Hill Country North West of the Knapps Creek, on the Browns-Mountain locally known as the " Horse Ridge " a part of the Browns Mountain.

This stream flows South-West and drains all the section between the Thorny Creek, and the Knapps Creek; It has an entire length of 6 miles with a total fall of 525 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 87.5 feet. and has a drainage area basin of 10. square miles

Its principal source is in a very large spring locally known as the Peter Mc Carty Spring which is located on a branch of the said Browns Creek 0.7 mile north-west of Mt Tabor School, is largely a calcium and magnesium carbonnate water issuing near the Helderberg-Bossardville Limestone contact , the elevation of the spring being approximately 2500 feet . A very large and constant flow of sparkling clear water pours out the year round and appears to have but very slight if any change of temperature throught the year.

The Browns Creek joins the Knapps Creek near Huntersville , which was the former County Seat of Pocahontas County, and near the junction of Cummins Creek with the conjunction of these branches and Knapps Creek , made an ideal location for the County Seat of Pocahontas County, with the road way leading down Browns Creek , down and up Knapps Creek, and down Cummins Creek,

Browns Creek, and Browns Mountain, received its name from a John Brown from near Parnassus Augusta County Virginia , who moved to Montgomery County, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, who owned much of the lands by freemption in the western part of Augusta County , and a part of what is now Pocahontas County

This right of preemption was the first right or privalige, to secure lands which right was granted by the Commonwealth of the State of Virginia, for services in the Revolutionary War.

ARTIFICIAL BODIES OF WATER: In Pocahontas County)

At the present time there are only two bodies of Artificial Water in Pocahontas, The Senica Lake which is in the bounds of the State Senica Forest on the waters of the Little Thorny Creek . This Artificial Lake was constructed by the C.C.C. Camp which was located in the Senica Forest , about the year of 1934 This small lake covers about seven acres of ground is about 15 feet deep is provided with small boats it is a great swimming resort ~~four~~ six cabins are built for visitors to use . This is a real beautiful little artificial lake and many tourist visit this place every year. It is situated in Game refuge of the Seneca Park; many Deer, and wild Turkies , and Grouse , may be seen along the road going to the Lake. This lake is reached by a hard gravelled surfaced road with an easy grade and graceful curves , crossing a spur of the Thomas Mountain to the Little Thorny Creek

At the Seneca artificial Lake constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps a recreational area has been developed into one of the most appealing outdoors vacation spots in the State . The high elevation adds to the comfort of a summer visit. Six cabins at the lake provide adequate lodgingo. Boating, and swimming, and fishing are possible in the Lake , and a special playground for children has been constructed near the cabin area. Those who prefer water sports on the River can ~~can~~ obtain cottages on the banks of the Greenbrier , at the western edge of the forest, seneca is reachedd by a secondary road leading from Huntersville on State Route No 28

Seneca State Forest contains 11050 acres is situated in the heart of Pocahontas County's white pine area, and has a long history as a state forest and game refuge . As a result , the population of deer in this area today probably is the greatest in the State, further large numbers of squirrels ,grouse, and other game are to be found ,despite controlled shooting during the last two hunting seasons.

In accordance with Seneca,s functions as a timber farm, experiment of Chestnut plantings to develope a blight-resistant species, are of more than usual interest. White Pine stand improvement other forestry practices can be readily observed.

The name of the Seneca State Forest was given it by the State Game Commission at the request of Hon - Andrew Price, in honor of the famoud Seneca Indians which was one of the tribe of the Irequois Indians formerly of the western New York; the most numerous nad warlike of the Five Nations . They still number over three thousand, the greater portion being in New York, and small bands being in Ontario and Oklahoma.

The Seneca Indians ; from whom the Seneca Forest was so named, formed a war path after a treaty at Albany in the year of 1722, which ~~was~~ had confirmed the act of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, making the Allegheny Mountain the division line between the lands allotted to the Indiand , and the lands that could be settled by the white people, a lime that was observed with more or less fidelity until about the time of the Revolution.

A well- traveled road was established by the Seneca Tribe the most powerfu l of the Five Nations over which they traveled from the waters of the St, Lawrence to the northern part of Georgia, this Seneca trail passes through Pocahontas County, and they were at all times informed of the acts of the pioneer settlers, in breaking the agreement to remain on the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountain.

The old Seneca War Path is still visable in many places, it is plain to be seen on the ridge north west of Marlinton; the path way is worn down deep in the earth, and large trees are growing up in the center of the old Seneca Indian trail.

NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown . Arborale W.Va.

Jan. 25th 1941.

(Part 1)

Sec D) BRUSH RUN - The Brush Run is a small branch, flowing in a westward course entering the Greenbrier River at Boyer Station on the Greenbrier River and has a total length of 6.7 miles with a fall of 770 feet, with a fall 114.9 feet per mile , and has a drainage area 7.40 square miles , as shown by the Geological Survey of West Virginia .

This Branch was the natural outlet and route , for the greater part of the timber industry in Pocahontas County , situated on the waters of North Fork and Deer Creek.

The M.P. Bock Lumber Company that first began to operate in this section, in the year of 1901 , erected a Band Saw Mill at the mouth of Brush Run, on the Greenbrier River and built the first Log Railroad up the Brush Run , and crossed the divide or Little Mountain, on the waters of Deer Creek ; And all the many different Lumber Companies ,(except the Range Lumber Company , and A.V.Miller Company) that operated the timber, on the waters of Deer Creek and North Fork , shipped their timber and lumber ,down the Brush Run , to connect with the C.& O. Rail Road at Nottingham, ;The Railroad on the Brush Run was in use, from 1901. to 1926. a period of 25 years, which was the period of time, taking out the virgin forest of Deer-Creek, and the North Fork Creek.

The Brush Run did not receive its name from the fact that there were plenty Brush to be found on the Run, as many folks believe;

In the year of 1796 Charles Gallagher made a survey of 32000 Acres of land which covered nearly all the waters of Brush Run ; In the course of a few years ,the large survey was acquired by a man by the name of " BRUSH " and the survey thereafter, was known as the Brush Survey , and the Run that was almost entirely in the bounds of the Brush Survey, was named The " BRUSH RUN". in honor of the pioneer land owner.

SITLINGTON CREEK:- Sitlington Creek is one of the most important streams to the Greenbrier River in Pocahontas County, and has its source in Galfords Creek high up in the Alleghany mountain; It flows in a general south-west direction to Michael Mountain, where it is joined by Shock Run; (formerly called Buzzard Creek) the two uniting to cut a wide pass through the range at Dunmore, and is joined again by Thomas Creek 1½ miles east of Sitlington, where Sitlington Creek empties into Greenbrier River.

Other tributaries are Moore Run, (formerly called Henches Run) Gum Branch, Jakes Run, Stony Run, and Left Prong (of Galfords Creek) Sitlington Creek, has a total length of 14.5 miles with a fall of 1980. feet, and a rate of fall of 136.5 feet per mile; and has a drainage area of 51.06 square miles.

Sitlington Creek, is the third largest stream in Pocahontas County that flows into the Greenbrier River. This stream was so named by the fact that Robert Sitlington, was the first permanent settler on the Branch, and the eastern part of Pocahontas County. His home was in the site of the town of Dunmore.

A brief history of the name sake of Sitlington Creek as follows:-
The father of Jacob Warwick came to Augusta County, from Williamsburg Va, during Collonial times between 1740 and 1750. He was a lieutenant, in the service of the British Crown, and was employed in surveying lands in Augusta County, and what is now Pocahontas County; this Lieutenant Warwick located and occupied the property now embracing the village of Dunmore, situated on the Sitlington Creek and secured this property for his own use. He married Elizabeth Dunlap, near Middlebrook, and he was one of the English gentry, whose families settled in Virginia, in consequence of political reverses in England. After this Lieutenant Warwick concluded to visit England, which he did, but never returned, and being heard of no more he was given up for dead; in the meanwhile, Mrs Warwick settled on the property, on Sitlington Creek, where the town of Dunmore is now situated, and had it secured by Deed, to her son Jacob Warwick, and then afterward married Robert Sitlington, but remained at Dunmore a number of years after her second marriage.

Soon as Jacob Warwick came to manhood , Robert Sitlington moved to his own prop -erty near old Millboro. ~~Jacob~~ Jacob Warwick who now owned the Dunmore property, always cherished the highest filial regard, for Robert Sitlington his step father, and for whose honor the branch was named . The Railroad station at the mouth of Sitlington Creek, was so named in honor of Robert Sitlington, the pioneer and Revolutionary War Veteran.

Robert Sitlington,s Affidavit as a Revolutionary War Vetern is as follows:

ROBERT SITLINGTON: BATH County Sept 26th 1832. (Date of Affidavit)

Born -1749 . In 1776. went out went out as substitute two months for Nathan Crawford, serving as ranger and Spy at Wafwicks Fort under captain John Lewis and Captain Samuel Vance. Drafted 1777 to serve against the Indians at Warwick, and Cloverlick'Forts, under Captain Samuel Vance , and Lieutenant-John Cartmill. Served four or six weeks against the British 1778-1779. under Captain John McCoy. Discharged at Richmond. Drafted for six weeks in 1781 and marched under Captain David Gwin to Guilford ; was in the battle.